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To

**West
Coast
Seed
House**

LIBRARY,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

1 9 1 2
Seed Annual

Tompkins & Company
Los Angeles

✓

A FEW FOREWORDS

The very first word is one of thanks to our many customers for their liberal patronage, and especially to our Mail Order customers. While, of course, we are in business to make money, realizing that the Seed business, above all others, must be a matter of confidence in the House with which the buyer deals; our constantly increasing business, showing confidence in us, has been a source of great gratification. We shall endeavor to merit a continuance of such favors.

We are greatly pleased, however, to have our friends visit our store. It is not the largest Seed store in town, nor the smallest. Counting in our Warehouse, it is much the largest; and we doubt if there is any concern better equipped for the business. And, then, too, our store is so well located—on the principal cross town street, but a few steps from Main Street. And it is just out of the awful high rent district. This partly accounts for the many lower prices made in this Catalog, and those that we will quote on larger quantities. Try us and see.

This Catalog is not as large as last year's; that is, it does not contain as many pages, because we are now issuing a separate Catalog of Poultry Supplies, etc., instead of including those articles in this, as before. If you are interested in stock or poultry, we shall take pleasure in sending you our Catalog "H," if you haven't one. We would merely remind you that with our WEST COAST MILL we are still making the best of Poultry Foods, and in our ample warehouse we carry one of the largest stocks of Stock and Poultry Supplies, as well as of Seeds.

We again express the hope that our friends will not hesitate to write for any information they desire, even if they do not wish to order. We do not know it all, but such information as we have in our lines of business is at your command. If you cannot come in, we trust you will feel perfectly free to write us fully. Correspondence of this sort is our business, and we gladly give it our best attention.

We have not in the following pages sought to make mere bulk for the purpose of impressing anyone with our importance. There is no padding. We have written merely what we thought necessary to set forth the facts in proper shape and in the most concise form. We do not want to violate this rule by saying too much in these introductory words. We would merely assure you of our appreciation of your continued favors, and with our best wishes for your success this season, we are,

Sincerely yours,

TOMPKINS & COMPANY

Annual Catalog ("K") Of The
WEST COAST SEED HOUSE

Tompkins & Company, Proprietors

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

**Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Fertilizers, Garden Tools,
Incubators and Brooders, Stock and
Poultry Foods and Supplies**

116-118 East Seventh St.

Between Main and Los Angeles Sts.

Los Angeles, California

Phones: Main 5631; Home F-5381

WAREHOUSE AND MILL, COR. GRIFFIN AND ALHAMBRA AVE.

General Culture

In order to secure good germination of Seeds, they should be sown in mellow soil, packed around them firmly enough to bring it in good contact. Seeds will not sprout in the absence of air, and so should not be sown too deep, and on the other hand, they must be sufficiently covered. All small seeds, like cabbage, lettuce, onion, etc., should not be sown deeper than three-quarters of an inch, and in many cases, when the season is rather wet, one-half inch would be better. Beans will do best if sown about two inches. Sweet corn should be covered one to one and one-half inches. Peas will do well if planted two to three inches deep. Enough water must be applied to nicely moisten the land, but avoid getting it water soaked or sour.

Crops should be rotated to avoid insect enemies, to deepen the soil, and to use the plant food in the land to the best advantage, since crops vary greatly in the amount of the different elements which enter into their composition. Root crops should not follow root crops, nor should vines follow vines for many years in succession. Nitrogen, phosphorus and potash are the most important constituent elements of plants, and must be furnished to the ground in ample quantity to assure good crops. Nothing will take the place of cultivation, however, and a garden of weeds is an abomination.

Pests will attack the garden and some are very hard to kill off. We would merely state by way of caution, that the gardener should be careful to ascertain whether the trouble is with fleas and lice, or with worms that eat the leaves, and then use the insecticides best adapted to the different requirements. On Melon and Squash vines Kerosene Emulsion should be used, being very careful not to have it too strong of kerosene, or it will burn the leaves. "West Coast" Emulsion contains the proper proportions, and is an excellent mixture.

Seeds of the best quality may fail through improper treatment. But it is false economy to buy cheap seeds. They are dear at any price. They take just as much ground space, just as much time to plant and cultivate. The seed cost is but a very small item in comparison with the whole cost of a crop. And the yield will be so much larger and better, if the very best seeds are used. Nothing should be purchased with more care. Realizing this, we spare no expense or trouble to secure absolutely reliable seeds, of up-to-date varieties, saved from the finest stocks and of the highest germination.

We give our customers on orders for mixed quantities of Garden and Flower seeds, positively free, their choice of the following:

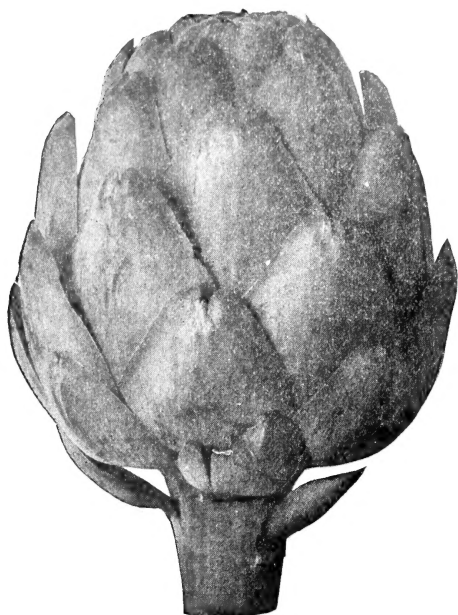
PREMIUMS	{	Orders amounting to \$1.00 or over	{ 1 Pair Ladies' Canvas Gloves, or 1 Oz. Best Mixed Sweet Peas.
		\$2.00 or over	{ 2 Pkts., your choice of color, our best Orchid Flowering Sweet Peas.
		\$5.00 or over	{ Our No. 1 Sweet Pea Collection.

All our prices are f. o. b. Los Angeles, except that we pay postage on all seeds by mail, unless otherwise stated, and on such add 8c per lb. for postage.

Standard Vegetable Seeds

ARTICHOKE

Green Globe—The most popular variety, buds large deep green. Sow in seed beds in September, or October, and transplant in the spring in rows four feet apart each way. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; lb. \$3.50. Postpaid. Plants 10c each; \$1.00 per 100.



Green Globe Artichoke

ASPARAGUS

Sow in seed beds in March, and keep plants well watered during the summer. Set the roots the following spring in rows four feet apart, and twelve inches apart in the row.

Conover's Colossal—A very desirable sort for market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

Palmetto—It is of very large size, even and regular in growth and appearance. It is very early, immensely productive, and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

Barr's Mammoth—An entirely new and magnificent variety, which is sure to be in great demand, because it furnishes white shoots which stay white as long as fit for use without earthing up or any other artificial blanching, and because it can be absolutely depended on to give 80 to 90 per cent white plants from seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

Roots of above varieties, 25c per dozen; \$1.50 per 100. Prices for larger quantities on application.

BEANS

As beans are very tender they should not be planted before February, but can be planted from then on to October, insuring fresh, crisp beans the whole summer. Sow one pound to eighty feet of drill.

GREEN POD VARIETIES

Burpee's Stringless—Extra early, round fleshy pods; very brittle, almost entirely stringless, rust proof, vigorous, productive and, without doubt, the best green-podded beans known. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; by mail 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.20.

Early Yellow Six Weeks—An early snap-short variety, producing edible pods 30 days after germination; very bushy, erect; pods long, flat, straight. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; by mail 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.20.

Improved Early Red Valentine—It is ten days earlier, more productive, grows a stronger and more thrifty vine, and yields larger and better filled pods than does any other strain of this variety. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; by mail 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.15.

Refugee or Brown Speckled Valentine—Matures in forty days after germination; pods round and fine in flavor. Habit of growth vigorous—requires twice the ordinary room. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; by mail 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.10.

Early Mohawk—Very hardy, can be planted very early and will stand a slight frost without apparent injury. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; by mail 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.20.

Broad Windsor or Horse Bean—The celebrated Broad bean of England. A rich bean of marked flavor; used green, shelled like the Lima; grows on a straight, stiff stalk about 2 feet high. Lb. 10c; by mail 20c; 10 lbs. 75c.

WAX OR YELLOW-PODDED VARIETIES

Improved Black Wax—A very superior snap-short, ripening among the earliest and having the best characteristics. Pods round, yellowish white, fine flavor. Continues in bearing 40 days. Habit of vine, dwarf and compact. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; by mail 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.20.

Ventura Wonder Wax—Hardy and productive, pods long and yellow; good for shipping and desirable as a shell bean. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; by mail 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.20.

Golden Wax—One of the most popular in cultivation; pods are long, flat and golden yellow; seed white, mottled with two shades. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; by mail 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.10.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—The largest wax variety and one of the best. A strong grower; the long handsome pods are stringless, brittle, and of finest flavor. A heavy cropper, making it a very profitable sort for the market gardener. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; by mail 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.



Wardwell's Kidney Wax

LIMA BEANS

Burpee's Bush Lima—Grows eighteen to twenty inches high, forming a strong and vigorous bush, on which large pods are produced in great numbers. Beans very large, easily shelled, and of very finest quality. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; by mail 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.20.

King of the Garden—A pole lima of good quality and a heavy bearer. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; by mail 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

POLE BEANS

Kentucky Wonder—Green podded, early and productive. Pods grow in large clusters, and are very rich and tender, almost round, and sometimes nine and ten inches long. Excellent for snap beans. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; by mail 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

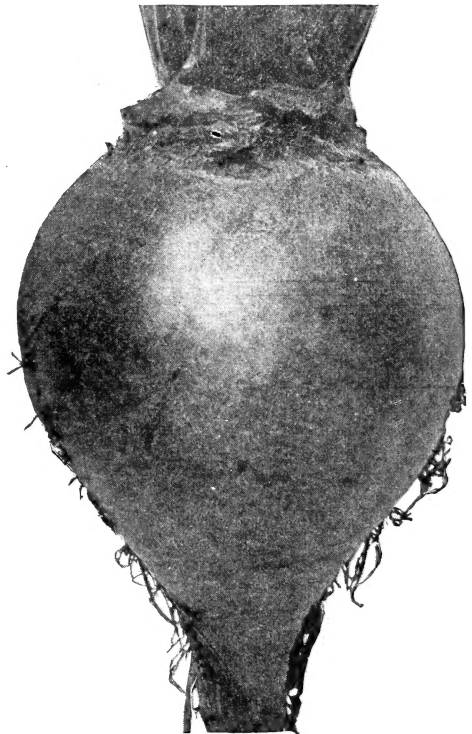
Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry—Short, broad green pods, which become streaked with red when nearly ripe. As a shell bean, either green or dry, it cannot be surpassed in quality. The beans are large and easily shelled. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; by mail 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

Lazy Wife—This variety has become immensely popular in all sections of the country. It is the best green podded pole bean. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; by mail 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

Kentucky Wonder Wax—The merits of the old Kentucky Wonder Pole Bean are well known, and in saying that this yellow-podded sort is even more prolific than its green-podded namesake, we give it a high recommendation, indeed. It commences to bear when scarcely higher than the bush variety and keeps on producing until killed by frost. It is a vigorous grower, one plant filling a pole with a mass of vines, densely loaded with the beautiful golden yellow pods. The pods are long and so thick and fleshy that they are frequently greater in thickness than in breadth; they are meaty, entirely stringless, and when cooked, of a delicious, rich, buttery flavor. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; by mail 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.

BEETS

In Southern California Beets may be planted every month in the year. Sow in drills and thin out to four or five inches apart.

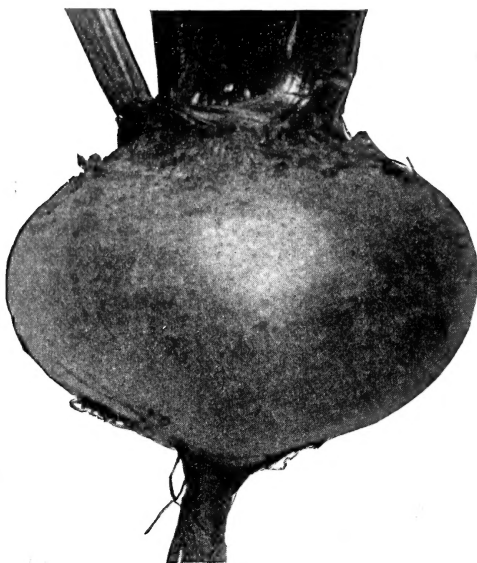


Eclipse Beet

Eclipse—It is nearly as early as Egyptian and much more desirable, owing to its globe shape, great smoothness and regularity, having a firm, small top. Very sweet, fine, dark blood color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50; lb. \$1.75. Postpaid.

Early Blood Red Turnip—Here we have the old standby, the turnip beet, with its dark red color, well known to so many homesteads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75. Postpaid.

Crosby's Early Egyptian—The earliest and best turnip-shape beet in the market, being more globular than its parent, the Early Egyptian. Market gardeners should take no other variety for early market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75. Postpaid.



Extra Early Egyptian

Extra Early Egyptian—An extra early turnip-shape variety; has small tops and grows quickly. The flesh is in alternate rings of white and deep red. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75. Postpaid.

Half Long Beet—A new variety which has given excellent satisfaction and having had frequent calls for a beet of a half long type we have added it to our list. It is becoming very popular and will give a much larger crop per acre than the turnip-rooted varieties, as it does not require so much space in the rows. Price per pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.

Long Blood Red—An old standard variety, used for table and cattle; resists drought better than any of the other varieties of beets; color deep red, flesh very sweet; grows entirely under ground. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.

Swiss Chard or Silver Beet—A distinct vegetable and much superior to the common beets for greens. If sown at the same time, it will be fit to use before them. Later the plants form broad, flat, beautiful white and wax-like stems to the leaves, which are very delicious cooked as beets or pickled.

Also valuable as green feed for poultry. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75. Postpaid.

STOCK BEETS

Mammoth Long Red—Enormously productive and yields from fifty to seventy tons to the acre. The roots grow well above the ground and are easily dug. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c; by mail 60c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

Golden Tankard—The leading yellow-fleshed variety. Sweet and greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. Hardy and a good cropper. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c; by mail 60c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

Giant Half Sugar Mangel—This splendid new sort is unquestionably the best ever offered. It was recently introduced from Denmark, a country famous for its dairy and cattle interests and where root crops form the greater part of the winter feed for cattle. This sort has been carefully selected by years of experimenting, as the best variety in all respects. It is a cross between one of the hardy Mangel Wurzels and a rich sort of sugar beet. It not only retains the hardy and yielding qualities of the Mangels, but contains a high percentage of sugar, making a very palatable and nutritious food. It will easily yield twenty-five tons per acre. The greater part of the root forms above the ground, making it easy to dig. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c; by mail 60c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

BROCCOLI

Culture—Sow early in spring. Transplant and cultivate the same as cabbage. The Broccoli is a species of cauliflower, but more hardy and coarser grained; does best in a cool, moist climate. They will produce heads in October and November.

White Mammoth—Pkt. 5c; oz. 30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c. Postpaid.

Purple Cape—Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c. Postpaid.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Paris Market—A member of the cabbage family, but instead of forming a single large head the stem is covered with numerous small heads, each a perfect little cabbage about one inch in diameter. These are used in the same way as cabbage, but the flavor is more delicate and finer. Its culture is easy; it should be handled in all respects like late or winter cabbage—the seed sown thickly in beds and the young plants set out when a few inches high. When the little heads begin to crowd each other, the leaves should be broken away to give them more room to develop. The variety above we consider the best. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50. Postpaid.

CABBAGE

Will thrive near the coast at all seasons and in the interior during the autumn, winter and spring. Sow in beds and transplant

when about three inches high, to give the plants more room and prevent them from getting too spindling. When from four to six inches high, transplant to the garden or field. For horse culture, rows three feet apart and 18 inches in the row. For hand culture, rows two feet apart and 18 inches in the row.

Early Winningstadt—A well known and very popular early variety; in season, very close to the Wakefield; heads solid and hard, even in summer. This is a very sure-heading variety, valuable not only for early use, but also for winter cabbage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.60. Postpaid.



Early Winningstadt

Glory of Enkhuizen—A comparatively new cabbage from Holland, which has gained popularity on account of its earliness, sure heading, and fine keeping qualities. The heads are of medium size for market, globe shape, and a dark green color. Where planted for market, it is a winner and is destined to become one of the leading varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch—Has succeeded admirably on account of its ability to resist heat; it never flaws under the severest sun and produces very fine large heads after the earliest sorts have disappeared. We recommend it highly. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.60. Postpaid.

True Jersey Wakefield—This is an admirable sort, and fully sustains all we have heretofore said in its favor as a variety suited to the family and market garden. The heads begin to mature the latter end of June to the first of July, and may be cut in succession for several weeks. Our seed is true imported stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.

Early Spring Cabbage—Its great value lies in its being a first early flat cabbage, a type much preferred over the pointed heads by many. Is nearly as early as the Wakefield. The heads have few outside leaves, and

these are small and grow so close to the head that they can be planted very close together. It is round in shape, slightly flattened, very solid even before the cabbage attain their mature size. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.60. Postpaid.

Henderson's Early Summer—This variety is about five days later than the Wakefield, but being fully double the size, it may be classed as the best Large Early Cabbage; in weight it is equal to most of the late varieties, and its short outer leaves enable it to be planted nearly as close as the Wakefield. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75. Postpaid.

Danish Ballhead—The most popular winter cabbage. Heads are of medium size, averaging about 8 lbs. As a shipper it has gained popularity in all the famous cabbage growing districts. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00. Postpaid.

All Seasons—A new Drumhead Cabbage as early and every way as good as Early Summer, but yielding heads from a third to a half as large again. This new cabbage, while it matures a day or two later in the spring, when planted in July, matures a day or two earlier than Early Summer in the fall, so that it will average as early, while the solid heads are from a third to a half as large again, and they are as good for winter as for summer use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75. Postpaid.

Premium Late Flat Dutch—As a variety for winter market it has no superior, and is more extensively grown than any other. Heads, large, bluish green, round, solid, broad and flat on top, and often tinted with reddish brown after being touched with frost; they open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. It is a fall and winter variety, and one of the very best to keep. With a good cultivation, on moist, rich ground, ninety-five in a hundred will head up hard and fine. Decidedly the best late variety for cultivation in our state. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75. Postpaid.

Surehead—Produces large, round, flattened heads, of the Flat Dutch type, and is remarkable for its certainty to head. It is the very best cabbage for main crops. It is uniform, very hard, firm and fine in texture, and ordinarily weighs from 5 to 10 pounds each. It is very sweet flavored, has scarcely any loose leaves, keeps well and is good for shipping. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.

Drumhead Savoy—An excellent winter and spring family cabbage, partaking partially of the size of the Drumhead and the curled leaves of the Savoy. Market gardeners usually find it profitable to provide a limited quantity for discriminating customers; for family use it is equalled by none. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.

Early Drumhead—A medium size head, very solid and heavy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75. Postpaid.

Late Large Drumhead—Enormous heads, solid and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75. Postpaid.

Chinese Cabbage—This delicious vegetable somewhat resembling Cos lettuce is a valuable addition to any garden. It is regarded somewhat sacred by the Chinese, therefore is seldom offered by vendors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c. Postpaid.

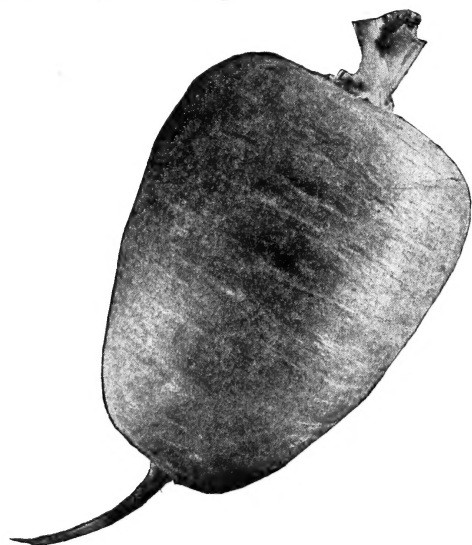
Cabbage Plants—10c per doz; 50c per 100; \$4.00 per 1000.

CARROTS

Good, light, loamy soil is best adapted for the growth of carrots. The short varieties may, however, be grown on heavy soil if well worked. May be sown any time from September to April. Sow in drills about 18 inches apart. One ounce of seed to 150 feet; three pounds to the acre.

Chanteney—A good general-purpose variety; five or six inches long; stump rooted; about three inches thick at top, tapering slightly; bright orange color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25. Postpaid.

Danver's Half Long—One of the best varieties and the most generally used. A heavy yielder. Color, bright orange. Length, about 8 inches. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25. Postpaid.



Ox Heart or Early Gem

Oxheart or Early Gem—Commonly known as the Guerande. It is the most popular variety for market. Is stump rooted, seldom growing longer than five inches, which makes it very desirable for bunching. Our

seed is imported stock and will give entire satisfaction. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25. Postpaid.

Long Orange—One of the best long varieties. A heavy cropper, growing entirely under the ground, preventing the crown from becoming tough and woody. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.

Yellow Belgian—Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure yellow, green above ground. Is raised exclusively for stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

White Belgian—Same as above, except color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER



Early Danish Snowball

Early Danish Snowball—This variety, by innumerable trials, has established the claims made for it. The plants are very dwarf. The outer leaves are erect. The inner ones lap over the head so as to completely shade from the sun. We think it equal to the Henderson Snowball in every respect, and consider it a valuable market variety for early and late. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; oz. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8.00. Postpaid.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt—(Selected)—This is the choicest selected strain of the popular Erfurt type, and is remarkable for its extreme reliability in heading. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; oz. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8.00. Postpaid.

Plants 15c per doz.; \$1.00 per 100; \$6.00 per 1000.

CELERY

Celery is essentially a market crop, but should also be sown in every home garden. Sow the seed in frame or open ground. When about three inches high, transplant about four inches apart in well pulverized soil to make the plants more stocky; water and protect until well rooted, then transplant in furrows or trenches about 8 or 10 inches deep, four inches apart in the trench. To blanch, draw the earth to the roots from time to time as the plants grow, thus filling up the trench. The soil should be thoroughly enriched by the liberal use of well rotted manure. One ounce of seed will produce about 5000 plants.

White Plume—An excellent variety for fall and winter use. It is easily blanched; requires but slight banking. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50. Postpaid.

Giant Pascal—The most popular of the green winter varieties. Stalks thick, solid, crisp and of a rich, nutty flavor; blanching easily and quickly. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.

Golden Self-Blanching—The very best of all the varieties. Blanches perfectly; is tender, crisp, without strings, and of exceptional flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00. Postpaid.

CELERIAC

Large Smooth Prague—Has a turnip-shaped bulb with a celery flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.

CHAYOTE

The Chayote or Mexican Squash—A very rapid grower, covering in a short time sheds, fences, etc., with a dense foliage. We have seen single runners 30 ft. long and 18 to 25 runners from a single stock. There is no vine that will make such a dense foliage in the short time this little wonder does. Should the plant be frosted or destroyed to the ground, it will send forth new growth. They bear fruit which ripens in November, and which is prepared as a salad, fried as eggplant, or as squash, is most delicious. Each fruit envelops one seed. Price of chayote 15c; by mail 25c.

CHERVIL

Curled—Resembles parsley and is grown in the same way. Used for salads and garnishing and for flavoring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c. Postpaid.

CHICORY

Much used as a salad by the French, also as a substitute for coffee when the roots are dried and ground. The root is also very palatable when cooked. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c. Postpaid.

COLLARDS

Georgia—A tall, loose form of cabbage grown in the South as a substitute for cabbage, and which may be successfully grown in summer when cabbage cannot. The leaves when cooked are tender, delicate and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c. Postpaid.



Chayote

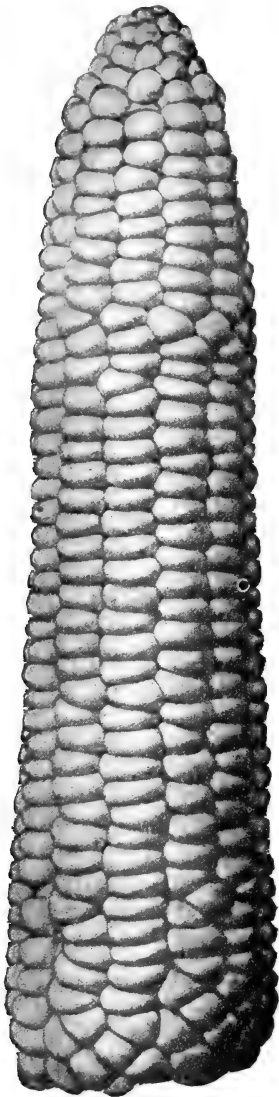
CORN

Corn requires a rich loam and thorough cultivation. It may be planted in many localities where frost is not common, any time from February to September, and enjoy roasting ears nearly the whole year. Plant in hills 2½ to 3 feet apart in rows 4 feet apart. Thin to 2 or 3 stalks to the hill to insure good-sized ears.

New Golden Bantam—The earliest of all sweet corns, and it is the sweetest and best evergreen Sweet Corn in existence. It is of a beautiful golden color, a heavy yielder of small ears, and being of firm texture is less apt to be bothered by worms than other varieties. Give this wonderful corn a trial and be convinced that all we claim for it is true. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; by mail 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.

Black Mexican—Very similar to Golden Bantam, except in color of kernels. It is a heavy yielder and stands dry, hot weather exceedingly well. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; by mail 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

Country Gentleman—Certainly a fine sort. Ears average nine or ten inches in length. But what it lacks in size is more than equaled in superior quality and productiveness. It sometimes yields as many as five or six ears to the stalk. Deep grained and exceedingly sweet and juicy. One of the best for family garden. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; by mail 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.



Oregon Evergreen

Oregon Evergreen Sweet Corn—Now has the endorsement of every market gardener that grows for Los Angeles market. We are safe to say that any gardener growing this corn for any other market, will have

the lead of all competitors just as soon as he will show to his customers its superiority over all other sweet corn. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; by mail 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.

Stowell's Evergreen—The standard main crop variety. Large, well formed ears, deep grained, very sweet and sugary. It is hardy and productive and one of the best kind for general use. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; by mail 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

Early Minnesota—An old favorite. One of the best early varieties. Pkt. 5c; lb. 15c; by mail 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

Extra Early Adams—While not properly a sweet corn, it is used as such because of its very early and hardy nature. Market gardeners depend on this sort for their first "roasting ears." It can be planted long before it is safe to plant other varieties, and it is always the first in the market. Pkt. 5c; lb. 10c; by mail 20c; 10 lbs. 85c.

See Field Corn on page 26.

CRESS or PEPPER GRASS

Early Curled—Leaves finely curled like parsley. The leaves are pungent and are used to mix with lettuce. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

True Water—Does well on damp soil. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c. Postpaid.

CUCUMBER

Plant from March to September in hills 4x4 feet, dropping five to six seeds in a hill. For main crop sow the seed thickly in rows four to five feet apart at corn planting time. For pickles plant in middle summer. The cucumbers should be gathered as soon as they reach their proper size. The vines will soon stop bearing if the fruits are allowed to ripen. An acre of cucumbers should produce about 150 bushels of pickles. Two or three pounds of seed are required for an acre. When insects attack the vine, dust with Slug Shot or similar insect powder.

Boston Pickle or Green Prolific—A favorite pickling sort and very productive. A dark green, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

Early Frame—Is very early and productive. Fruits are straight, tapering at the end and of a bright green color. Fresh crisp and tender. Excellent for pickling and for table use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

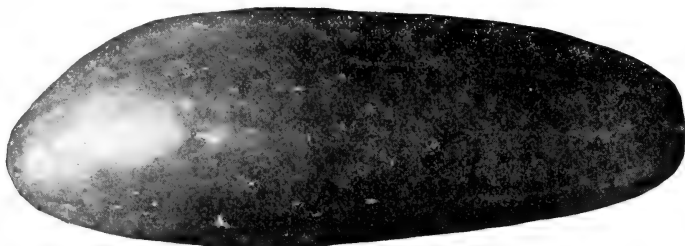
Cool and Crisp—The peculiar feature of this variety is the knobs or protuberances, upon which the spines are placed. They are very prominent, giving an attractive appearance. This variety is the earliest and most prolific of all pickling cucumbers, will become a standard sort. Dark green, almost black. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

Japanese Climbing—While all cucumbers are running vines, this variety is much more running in its habit. It quickly climbs on poles or trellises same as Pole Lima Bean. It is entirely distinct. Quality is splendid. Well adapted for pickling as well as for slicing for salads. The great advantage of having a cucumber trained on a pole or a fence will be apparent to all. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

Improved Long Green—Unquestionably this is the most popular general purpose cucumber in the West. When matured is 9 to 12 inches long, very solid and crisp, retains its dark green color until nearly ripe. One of the best for small pickles, if pickled promptly. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

well rotted manure, placing soil on top; set the plants in this soil about two feet apart; the roots will soon reach the manure and grow rapidly. A small black beetle often attacks the plants and should be picked off by hand.

Black Beauty—The earliest of all large fruited Egg Plants, ten days to two weeks earlier than the New York Purple, but not quite as large as that sort. The plants branch freely, forming strong, upright bushes well set with the large handsome fruits. The color is a rich, shiny, purplish black. It is entirely free from spines. Because of its quick development, seeds may be sown in the open ground and the plants grown without the use of a hot-bed. A valuable sort for the market gardener and



Extra Long White Spine

Extra Long White Spine—A selected strain of the White Spine. Is very uniform in size and exceedingly early, at the same time makes long growth—10 to 12 inches. The variety for forcing and early market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

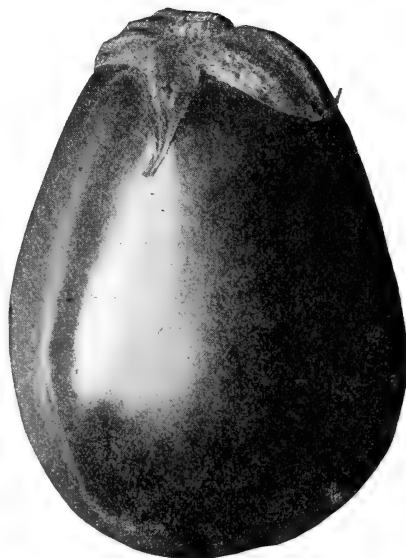
Early White Spine—Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly; fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark green, with a few white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. In this country this variety is used more, perhaps, than any other. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

Klondike—An excellent winter variety, being similar to the White Spine. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

EGG PLANT

Culture—The seed of the Egg Plant is very difficult to germinate; repeated sowings are often necessary. The seed requires heat and should be sown early in the spring under glass in a hot-bed; after watering well keep the frame closed until plants appear, when air may be given on warm sunny days. When two or three leaves have developed, transplant in the hot-bed or plant in small flower pots. After all danger of frost is past and the ground has become thoroughly warm, transplant in the open. In setting out the plants a good plan to follow is to open a trench about two feet wide and two feet deep, nearly fill it with

home garden. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75. Postpaid.



New York Improved Round Purple

New York Improved, Large Purple Spineless—This variety has about superseded all others both for market and home garden; a favorite in California. Our stock is extra

selected direct from the best growers in New Jersey. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

For the Plants in pots, 75c per doz.

ENDIVE

Culture—Sow the seed in the open ground when the earth is free from frost; for a succession, sow any time up until the first of August. Sow shallow in rows one and one-half feet apart, and when the plants are large enough to thin out to ten inches apart. When the outside leaves have reached a length of about six inches, they are ready for blanching; select a dry day for this work; bring the outside leaves together over the top of the plant and tie them up closely to prevent rain from coming through, which would cause the heads to rot. In about two weeks they will be nicely blanched and ready for use.

Green Curled—A very handsome variety; leaves deep green; beautifully curled and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

White Curled—The most beautiful sort. Leaves light green and blanches easily to a clear waxy white, finely cut and curled. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40. Postpaid.

GARLIC

The Garlic is the most pungent of all the onion family. It is much used in the south of Europe. The root or bulb is composed of many small bulbs called "cloves," which are planted in the spring 6 to 8 inches apart, and in August the bulbs are ready to gather. Lb. 30c; 3 lbs. 80c. Postpaid. Write for prices on large lots.

HERBS

Anise, Balm, Basil Sweet, Borage, Caraway, Catnip, Coriander, Dill, Fennel Sweet, Lavender, Marjoram, Rosemary, Sage, Thyme and Wormwood. Pkt. 5c; doz. pkts. 50c. Postpaid.

HORSERADISH

Horse radish produces no seed, but is grown from pieces of the root.

Culture—Mark off rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in rich, moist, well prepared ground, and set the pieces of roots 18 inches apart in rows, vertically, the small end down. Cultivate thoroughly until the tops cover the ground, when their shade will keep down the weeds. Small roots, 15c per dozen; by mail 20c; \$1.00 per 100; by mail \$1.35. If wanted in quantity, ask for special prices.

KALE or BORECOLE

Dwarf Green German—Sow in the spring for "sprouts" or "greens." Hardy, prolific, flavor similar to cabbage; desirable in every garden. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

Tall Green Curled or Scotch—This is one of the most popular varieties. It is very hardy, and is much improved by frost. Two feet high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

KOHL-RABI, or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage

Culture—Sow in the spring in rows 18 inches apart; afterwards thin to 8 or 10 inches in the row. The edible part is a turnip-shaped bulb, formed by the enlargement of the stem. When used for the table this should be cut when quite small, as it is then very tender and delicate, but if allowed to reach its full size it becomes tough and stringy. One ounce produces 2000 plants.

Early White Vienna—The earliest and best for forcing; very tender; excellent for table use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.

Early Purple Vienna—Same as above, only differs in color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.

LEEK

Culture—A hardy species of onion, sown in drills or broadcast. When 6 inches high transplant into rows a foot apart, setting the plants 4 or 5 inches deep and about 6 inches apart in the rows. Used mostly in soups and stews. One ounce to 1000 plants.

Large London or Scotch Flag—This leek, aside from being valuable for soups and salads, when blanched, makes an excellent dish if sliced and cooked like green peas. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.



New York Lettuce

LETTUCE

Culture—Lettuce thrives best in a rich, friable soil, then by frequent irrigation and plenty of water, satisfactory results may be expected. The heading variety should be thinned to four inches apart and those taken out may be successfully transplanted. The loose-leaved varieties may be left thick in the row. Sow in drills one-half inch deep,

keeping the ground moist. In Southern California it may be sown the year around, but all varieties attain their highest perfection from November to May. Irrigate frequently and stir the soil after each irrigation.

New York or Wonderful—A large crisp, tight heading variety; color dark green; leaves slightly curly; a favorite with market gardeners for winter planting. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

Iceberg—A beautiful, large heading variety; crisp and brittle; color, bright green, tinted with brown at ends and curled at edges. Best for summer planting. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

Improved Hanson—Heads grow to remarkable size, resembling cabbage. This is a general favorite for home or market use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

California Cream Butter—Heads large, round and of a beautiful appearance. The outer leaves are medium green, marked with small brown spots; inner leaves of a rich cream color. Medium early, and makes a good sort for summer use. Quality very good, rich buttery flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

Prize Head—We highly recommend this sort for the family garden. It is early, of fine quality and remains fit for use a long time before running to seed. It does not head up solid, but forms large, loose bunches. The leaves are nicely curled and very tender and sweet; bright green in color, edged with brownish red. It may be sown early in the spring and does well also for summer use. If only one sort of lettuce is used, we would advise that it be Prize Head. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

Paris White Cos—The Cos lettuces are distinct from the preceding sorts, in having long narrow spoon-shaped leaves, which usually fold into loose, sugar-loaf shaped heads, which blanch better by having the outer leaves drawn about them and tied. On account of their exceeding crispness, tenderness and delicate flavor, they are becoming more and more popular in this country. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

Big Boston—Excellent for forcing or outdoor culture; very hardy and vigorous; large heads of a beautiful shade of green. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

May King—This new Head Lettuce is very early, forming a compact head often measuring 6 to 8 inches in diameter; color, a light creamy green. Being very slow to go to seed, it is desirable for early or late sowing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

Simpson's Black Seeded—Forms large, loose, beautiful heads of light yellowish green color; very tender and of best quality. A fine variety for forcing, and stands the heat of summer well. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

Simpson's Early Curled—Fine, loose curled heads, light green in color. Very sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c. Postpaid.

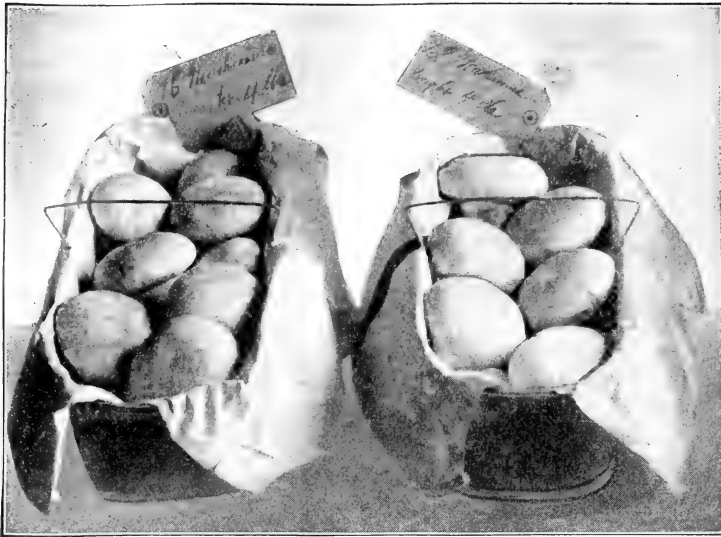
Denver Market—A loose head variety, fine for open ground. The leaves are beautifully blistered; very crisp, tender and of excellent flavor. By planting thickly in rows and thinning out as it is used, you will have fine, crisp lettuce as long as it lasts. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Mushrooms can be grown in cellars, in caves, in hot-beds, or in closed sheds, wherever a uniform moisture and a warm, even temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees can be maintained, and where a plentiful supply of fresh horse stable manure can be obtained. The manure is mixed with loam and formed into compact beds ten to twelve inches deep, and of the size required. Into this the broken pieces of spawn are planted and covered with soil. With the exception of an occasional watering no further work is required. The mushrooms will appear in about six weeks.

Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn—Produced under the new selection method, recently discovered, the only method which makes possible the segregation of varieties, is received absolutely fresh at frequent intervals from the grower. This spawn will produce mushrooms of a specific variety selected with special reference to their size, color and prolificness. It absolutely eliminates all danger of raising poisonous mushrooms. We keep on hand the cream white variety, which is hardy and very prolific; but can supply the brown and pure white varieties, if desired. Each brick weighs from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and will spawn 10 square feet of beds. Bricks are of two kinds, standard and erect. Standard bricks are inoculated from a pure culture transfer; direct bricks are inoculated directly from the original laboratory culture; they are positively the most vigorous spawn in the market. Sold by the brick. Standard brick 25c; by mail 35c; 10 bricks or over 20c; by express or freight, not prepaid. For Direct Bricks, add three cents per brick to the above prices.

Illustrated book on Mushroom Culture, and Pure Culture Spawn, containing the latest methods of raising, preserving and cooking mushrooms, 25 cents per copy, postpaid; or free with each order of 10 bricks or more.



Mushrooms from Pure Culture Spawn

MUSKMELONS

For home culture, plant as space will permit. For general culture, in hills five feet apart each way. No crop is more benefitted by high state of fertility and cultivation. Plant when danger of frost is over and after the third leaf appears thin to two strong plant in each hill. This will leave sufficient plants to thoroughly cover the ground when full grown. They should have plenty of water, especially after fruiting begins. Plenty of water during the fruiting season is of the greatest importance. One ounce of seed to 100 hills. One pound to the acre.



Tip Top

Tip Top (Yellow Flesh)—This melon is fast becoming a favorite among Southern

California planters, being a medium size round melon, slightly flattened at ends. The flesh is firm but not hard, and is edible almost to the rind. Being closely netted and slightly ribbed, makes it a good market variety. Our seed is stock selected only from choice melons. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

Burrell's Gem—A fine strain of Rocky Ford cantaloupe. Has a small seed cavity; rich and solid meat. Is well netted, of uniform size and has no superior among muskmelons. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.60. Postpaid.

Rocky Ford—Of a handsome, oval shape, the average about five inches in length, of a convenient size for packing in boxes or crates. The flesh is thick and of a light green color; deliciously sweet and fine flavored. It is, without doubt, the most popular melon grown. In addition, it is early and very productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

Netted Gem—One of the earliest and one of the most profitable small basket melons. Very uniform and desirable in shape and size. Flesh light green and of very fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

Jenny Lind—A small but very prolific sort; melons flattened at the ends, deeply ribbed and closely netted. Flesh green and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

Netted Rock—Grown extensively for shipping. Is very popular with California planters. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

Extra Early Hackensack—By careful selection and improvement carried on for some years, this strain has been so developed that it produces melons with all the good qualities of the well known Hackensack Melon, but at least ten days earlier. Pkt 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

Emerald Green—This is a variety of excellent quality; it is of medium size. The skin white ribbed, is perfectly smooth and of a deep emerald green color. The flesh is thick and of a suffuse salmon color, and ripens to the green rind. It is peculiarly crystalline in appearance, and so very juicy and rich that it almost drops to pieces when dipped out with a spoon. The flavor is very sweet and luscious. The vines are hardy and very prolific, and the melons mature extremely early. Pkt 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

Montreal Market—A large fruited variety; nearly globular with flattened ends. Flesh light green; heavy netted. Pkt 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

CASABAS

Winter or Pineapple—This is the leading variety of the famous Casaba which has gained such favor on the Los Angeles market. It is a large oval melon, ripening late in the fall, is of excellent flavor, and its keeping qualities permit storing them for holiday trade when there is a great scarcity of this fruit on the market. Pkt 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.

Improved Hybrid—A medium size melon of excellent flavor and fairly good keeping qualities. The fact that it bears until killed by frost makes it a profitable late melon. Pkt 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.

Summer Casaba—A good melon for the home garden, having thick well flavored flesh, but owing to its poor keeping qualities, is not a profitable market melon. Pkt 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

WATERMELONS

Light, sandy or gravelly soil is necessary for the best watermelons, as they will not thrive on heavy clay or adobe soils. The soil should be extremely rich and fertilizing in the hill is commonly practiced. Plant in hills six to eight feet apart each way one inch deep. Six or eight seeds to the hill and thin to three strongest plants. Watermelons require plenty of water, and good cultivation. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. seed to the acre.

Pasadena—Owing to the scarcity of seed last season this melon was grown in quantity by only a very few. Those who bought seed early were fortunate in securing paying quantities, and the harvest they reaped was immense. Mr. S. W. Roth, of San Gabriel, Cal., a melon specialist, makes the assertion that this is the best-flavored and

best paying melon he has ever grown for market. This season the City of Pasadena consumed his entire crop, and Los Angeles dealers were coaxing for them. It is an oval shaped melon, slightly ribbed. The rind is about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick from stem to blossom end; flesh a deep, glistening red, deliciously sweet. The seed is only about one-fourth the size of ordinary melon, making it a distinctly different variety from all others. Pkt 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00. Postpaid.

Chilian or Cannonball—This superb melon continues to be the greatest favorite in Southern California, both for market and home use, and this favor we think is rightfully placed, as it has the good points of other melons and some possessed by none other. It is quite round, dark green, rind exceedingly thin but hard, and is a good shipper. A deep crimson clear through to rind and of delicious flavor. Our seed of this variety is the very best. Pkt 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.



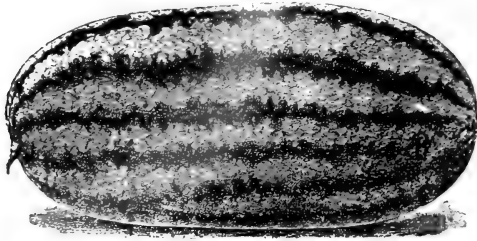
Chilian

Black Seeded Chilian—This strain of the Chilian has become very popular because it is 10 days to two weeks earlier than the white seeded, and is somewhat sweeter. We have a very select strain of seed this season, and can recommend it highly. Pkt 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50. Postpaid.

Klondike—This is a delicious melon and never has our supply of seed equaled the demand. This year we have increased our acreage and hope to be able to fill all orders promptly. The melons are oval shape with distinctly marked ribs and deep red flesh. Is a favorite on every market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.

Georgia Rattlesnake—A favorite Southern variety; oblong, scarlet flesh; crisp and juicy; a good shipper and in some localities

the favorite market melon. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.



Georgia Rattlesnake

Florida Favorite—Oblong in shape, growing to a very large size; rind dark with light green stripes; flesh light crimson, crisp and deliciously sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 85c. Postpaid.

Kleckley's Sweet—A comparatively new but very desirable variety for family use or home market. Will not stand shipping, as the rind is thin and brittle. Fruit medium size, oval and dark green. Flesh dark red and very sweet. It has a sweet honey-like flavor; universally admired. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

Rocky Ford—This melon is considered one of the best for this climate. The skin is dark green, flesh bright scarlet, ripening close to the skin, the rind being only about one-half inch in thickness. Seeds white, lying close to the rind, leaving a large solid heart, which does not crack open when ripe. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary, and of such texture that it leaves no strings of pulp whatever in eating. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

MUSTARD

Mustard should be sown on good rich soil, so as to cause a quick, tender growth. As soon as the ground can be worked, prepare the soil finely, and sow in rows about twelve inches apart. For succession, sow at any time during the spring. It should be cut when about one-inch high if wanted for salad, but for greens it may be allowed to make a larger growth.

White or English—For salads or flavoring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c. Postpaid.

Ostrich Plume—An improved strain of Southern Giant Curled, but immensely superior to that sort, both in appearance and delicate flavor. The leaves are finely cut and densely curled, resembling wavy ostrich plumes. Of a very quick growth and mild flavor. Finest mustard grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c. Postpaid.

Southern Giant Curled—The true curled leaf sort. Very popular in the South for sowing in the fall for early spring salad or greens. It is equally good for spring

sowing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

Brown or Black—Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c. Postpaid.

OKRA OR GUMBO

One ounce will plant 100 hills. Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, and, when plants are 3 inches high, thin out from 10 to 12 inches. They should be well manured. They also can be started in a hot bed and transplanted afterwards. The young green seed pods of this plant are used in soups, or stewed, and served like asparagus. The young pods can also be dried for winter use.

White Velvet—It is very distinct in appearance, and unlike other varieties, the pods are not rigid, but are perfectly round and smooth, and of an attractive appearance; and of superior flavor and tenderness. The plants are comparatively dwarf and of compact, branching growth; the pods are of extra large size, and produced in great abundance. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c. Postpaid.

Dwarf Green—Prolific, early, long podded and productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c. Postpaid.

Tall Green—Height 5 feet. Plant in rows of 3 feet, and let two plants stand to the foot. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c. Postpaid.

ONIONS

Onions require rich, fine, loamy and friable soil, containing a large proportion of vegetable mould, and will not be successful on land that has repeatedly raised grain. The Eastern and Northern method of raising onions will not succeed in Southern California; that is, the planting in the open and thinning to the required distance. The method used by the successful onion growers in Southern California is to sow in a seed bed, raising the plants as for cabbage or tomatoes, and when about the size of an ordinary onion set, take up, trimming the roots and top and transplanting in rows about 14 inches apart and four inches in the row. By this method practically every onion becomes a marketable dry onion, while by the Eastern method above referred to, about one-half of the crop would be thick-necks, and the remainder of the crop would be small and of inferior quality.

Australian Brown—An early and very hardy variety. Does especially well in this country. Should be planted early on low, moist ground to get the best results. Skin is thick and the color is rich brown. It is the best keeper of the onion family. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50. Postpaid.

Large Red Weathersfield—Best known and most widely used red variety. The flesh is firm and hard, an excellent keeper and a very heavy yielder. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75. Postpaid.

Red Bermuda—(Imported). Same as the White, except in color, this being a pale red. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75. Postpaid.

White Bermuda—(Imported seed). A very early variety; almost exclusively grown for market in Southern California, Arizona and Texas, where it is sown in the fall and harvested in the spring. It is mild and of particularly fine flavor. The color is a pinkish straw and its shape is flat. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c. Postpaid. Owing to uncertain condition of crop, can't give quantity price now. Write for same.

Crystal Wax—(Imported seed). This white onion was recently introduced from the Canary Islands, and has proven very satisfactory in our climate. Is flat and of a waxy white. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c. Postpaid. Owing to uncertain condition of crop, can't give quantity price now. Write for same.

White Portugal or Silver Skin—A beautiful white onion of good shape and mild flavor. It is early and very superior for both family and market use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75. Postpaid.

Mammoth Silver King—We have imported seed of this truly mammoth variety direct from the originator in Italy. It is of attractive shape with silvery white skin, and flesh of a most agreeable mild flavor. It reaches a larger size than any of the flat white varieties, frequently measuring 20 inches in circumference and weighing 3 to 4 pounds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.

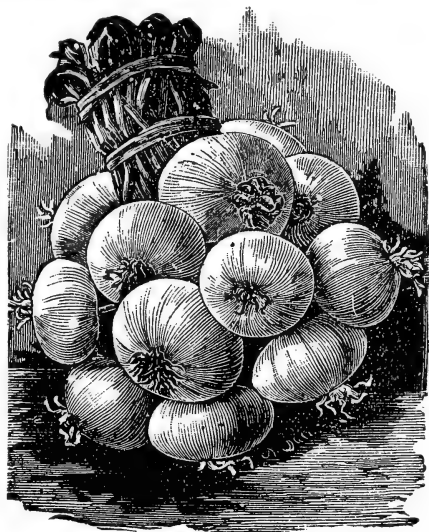


Yellow Globe Danvers

Yellow Globe Danvers—This onion is the standard winter sort in many markets. The shape is almost globe form and the

bulbs are quite large, with thin necks, ripening down well. The skin is a fine brown, orange yellow, while the flesh is pure white, solid and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75. Postpaid.

White Pearl—A very early variety, white skin, milk flavor, flat shape, desirable for pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50. Postpaid.



White Bunching

White Bunching—Excellent for bunching as green onions. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50. Postpaid.

Prizetaker—A very large globe-shaped variety with light yellow skin and white flesh of mild flavor. It produces heavy crops. Is a good keeper and popular as a market variety. Fair specimens often weigh from two to three pounds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75. Postpaid.

Southport White Globe—Yields abundantly producing handsome and uniformly globe shaped bulbs. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75. Postpaid.

ONION SETS

Culture—Onion sets will produce large, marketable bulbs much quicker and with less trouble than they can be grown from seed. The sets may be planted in autumn or spring in rows one foot apart and six inches apart in the row. Plant so that the top of the set is on a level with the surface of the soil. The sets will produce large green bunching onions or large onions for market, months ahead of those grown from seed, and coming ahead of the general crop bring much higher prices. One pound of sets to one hundred feet of row. When you want

large quantities, ask for market price. 32 lbs. constitute bushel.

White Bottom—Lb. 20c; by mail, 30c.

Brown Bottom—Lb. 15c; by mail, 25c.

Yellow Bottom—Lb. 15c; by mail, 25c.

PARSLEY

Rich, moist soil is required for this plant. Used for garnishing dishes of meat or cooked in soups. A few plants in the garden will yield sufficient for family use. The leaves should be cut often to prevent the plants from going to seed. Sow seed in drills, one ounce to 100 feet.

Fine Doubled Curled—A dwarf variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

Champion Moss Curled—A fine curled, bright green and very ornamental variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

PARSNIP

A well-known vegetable for table use; valuable for stock. Requires rich, moist soil. Sow in drills one and one-half inches deep and about 18 inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow about 50 feet of row.

Hollow-Crowned—The best parsnip and the one most universally grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

Guernsey—Roots comparatively short, ending somewhat abruptly with a small tap root; grows with a cavity on the top or crown of the root. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

PEANUTS

Peanuts require a sandy loam soil, thoroughly well cultivated. Plant in rows about four feet apart and 18 inches in the row. They require about the same cultivation and moisture as potatoes. Before planting the meat should be removed from the shell, being careful not to break the skin covering the kernel. Requires about 30 pounds to plant an acre. Fine quality, suitable for seed. Per lb. 15c; by mail, 25c; 10 lbs, \$1.35.

PEAS

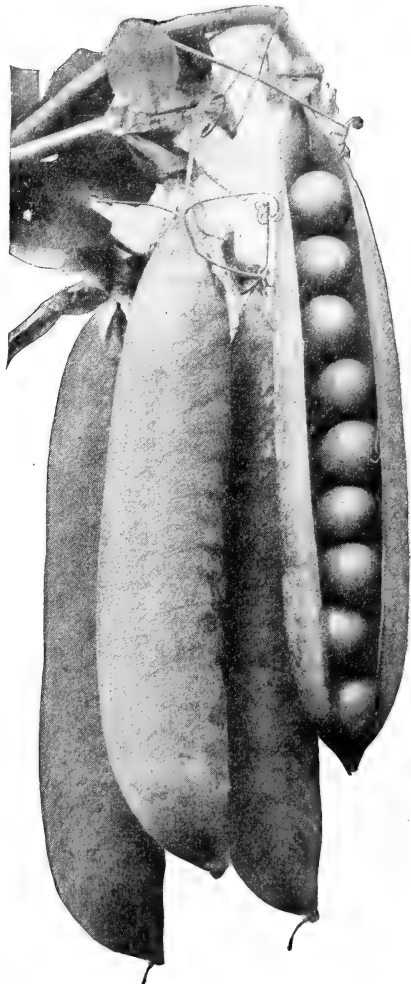
The pea is one of our most important crops. It is easily grown, hardy and can be raised at all seasons of the year successfully, except in two or three of the hottest months. Beginning in September, a succession of crops may be sown and a continuous supply of this delicious vegetable may be had until the following June. The seeds need to be planted thick for home use. Sow in drills one pound to 50 feet of row, and for field culture, 200 pounds to the acre. Prices for quantity on application.

American Wonder—An early dwarf variety, bearing short, thick, well-filled pods. A prolific bearer; easily grown and very early. The flavor is especially fine; one of the best early varieties for all purposes. Pkt.

5c; lb. 25c; by mail 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

Gradus or Prosperity—One of the very best tall-growing, early varieties, with long pods, which are long pointed and well-filled with very sweet, large fine-flavored peas. The plant is not very hardy in cold weather, but is a good spring and summer pea. Pkt. 5c; lb. 30c; by mail, 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

Dwarf Sugar—Edible pods. Pods very sweet and of delicious flavor. Cook same as snap beans. Pkt. 5c; lb. 20c; by mail, 30c.



Yorkshire Hero

Yorkshire Hero—The most favored pea in California, more being used than of all other varieties together. It is a strong bearer, extremely hardy and more certain of producing a full crop than any other variety. Pkt. 5c; lb. 20c; by mail, 30c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

McLean's Little Gem—A good dwarf wrinkled variety growing about 18 inches high. Pods about three inches long, well filled with large peas. Pkt. 5c; lb. 25c; by mail, 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

Premium Gem—A splendid early, wrinkled variety, of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; lb. 20c; by mail, 30c; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$16.50.

Stratagem—A very heavy bearer; pods large, well-filled and of excellent quality. One of the best in cultivation. Pkt. 5c; lb. 25c; by mail, 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

Telephone—The greatest of the tall peas. Handsome, well-filled pods of large size and good quality. The heaviest cropper known of the pea family. Pkt. 5c; lb. 25c; by mail, 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$20.00.



Anaheim Chili

PEPPERS

To propagate pepper plants, more than ordinary heat is required. Should, therefore, be sown either under glass or in a prepared bed with an under layer of fresh horse manure. To produce the required heat, sow the seed in the bed about March 1, and when about six inches high, transplant. Keep well watered and in cultivating draw the earth toward the plant, hilling up slightly.

Large Bell or Bull Nose—The most popular variety for stuffing. Fruit large, round and about three inches long. When ripe, the fruit is a glossy blood red. Plant grows about two feet high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50. Postpaid.



Large Bell or Bull Nose

Cayenne—The well-known popular variety. Strong and pungent, having long-pointed, bright scarlet fruit. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c. Postpaid.

Chinese Giant—An extremely large and desirable variety. The flesh is thick, tender and sweet. In great favor on account of its size and good qualities. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.75. Postpaid.

Large Sweet Mountain—Very large and sweet. Excellent for mangoes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50. Postpaid.

Mexican Chili—Very useful, common and productive. Of good size, strong and pungent. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c. Postpaid.

Anaheim Chili—Grows from two to three feet high, bearing an abundance of fine peppers from six to ten inches long. Is very mild and of thick flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25. Postpaid.

Plants—Large Bell, 20c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100.

POTATOES

Prices on Application.

Our seed is selected stock, northern grown, by experienced growers, and absolutely free from scab. Potatoes can be grown in any soil, provided it is well drained, but, if grown on sandy rich soil, they will be of a better quality than if planted on clay soils. It is best to manure one year before the potatoes are to be planted, and in no case raw stable manure should be used, as it is liable to give scab. In cutting potatoes for planting, do not cut the pieces too small and be sure you have 1 to 3 eyes on them, according to the kind. They should be planted from 3 to 4 inches deep, according to the time of planting, in rows 3 feet apart and 16 to 18 inches in the rows. They should be cultivated 2 or 3 times before they are 6 inches high, to keep down the weeds. If planted 1½ feet by 3 feet there will be about 9,700 hills on one acre, and it will take between 600 and 700 pounds, according to the size of the sets, to plant it. At 3 by 3 feet one-half the quantity is sufficient.

We carry a full line selected seed, of the best varieties for this country, including: **Red Rose, White Rose, Burbank and Triumph.**

SWEET POTATOES

We carry a full line of seed sweet potatoes and will furnish prices on application.

Sweet Potato Plants—All the leading varieties at 50c per 100; 85c by mail; \$4.00 per 1,000. Ready March 1.

PUMPKINS

All the vineing plants are sensitive to frost and cannot be planted while there is yet danger of freezing. Any well cultivated, moderately rich soil is suitable for pumpkins. Plant in hills from six to eight feet apart each way, five to six seeds to the hill. When well started, thin to three plants. One ounce of seed will plant 50 hills. Two pounds to the acre.

Early Sugar—A small yellow, fine grained, sweet and prolific variety. Color yellow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

California Field—A large deep ribbed pumpkin used extensively for stock; but is also a suitable pumpkin for cooking. Is fine grained, very sweet and prolific. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; by mail, 50c.

Common Field—A small, yellow, fine grained, sweet and prolific variety. Color yellow. Pkt 5c; lb. 40c; by mail, 50c.

Connecticut Field—A fine, large, orange-colored variety, used principally for stock feeding. The skin is smooth and ribbed and the flesh is brittle and sweet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

Large Cheese—A very large, flattened variety about two feet through. When ripe the flesh is a rich cream color. Quality fine. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; by mail, 50c.

Mammoth Tours—Very large pumpkin, often weighing 150 pounds. Very productive and valuable for stock. Skin reddish yellow; flesh rich orange in color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

Pie Pumpkin—A small, round, yellow sort, used principally for cooking. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

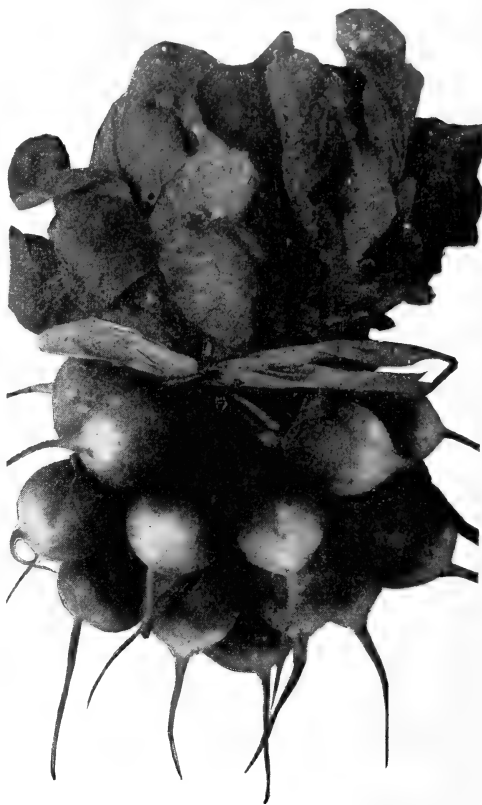
RADISHES

Radishes can be successfully raised any time of the year, selecting sunny spots in winter and shady nooks in the heat of summer. Succeed best in soft, moderately rich garden soil not over moist or too heavy. Sow in drills. One ounce of seed will sow about 50 feet.

Rosy Gem—An excellent extra early or twenty-day radish, of handsome globe shape. Its beautiful dark red color with white tip makes it one of the most salable varieties for early market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

Early Scarlet Turnip—A standard small, round red. Plant a small quantity of these about every three weeks, and have fresh crisp radishes the year round. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

Early Scarlet Turnip White Tipped—This sort in shape and size closely resembles the Early Scarlet Turnip, but is a little earlier and of more attractive appearance. Color handsome bright scarlet, with white tips. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30; lb. 90c. Postpaid.



Early Scarlet Turnip White Tipped

Vick's Scarlet Globe—Handsome smooth roots of a bright red color and a fine globe shape with small tops. It matures quickly and stands the heat of summer. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

French Breakfast—An old favorite of rapid growth with small tops; crisp and tender; color a bright red with white top. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

Half Long Deep Scarlet or Paris Beauty—Similar to the Long Scarlet, but shorter, thicker and brighter in color. Pkt 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c. Postpaid.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top—The standard long red variety. Early and of excel-

lent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

Chartier—A fine American variety; excellent for summer use. The roots are about an inch in diameter and six inches long. Color a bright red, shading to a white tip; flesh remarkably crisp and mild. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger—An early summer radish which is becoming very popular. The long white smooth roots are of about the same shape and length as the Long Scarlet, and always brittle and mild flavored. An excellent sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

Icicle—The earliest long sort. Although a long radish of good size, it becomes fit for use almost as early as the small round sorts. The roots are straight, smooth and pure white in color. The flesh is almost transparent, brittle as glass, very tender and fine flavored. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

Chinese Giant White—This is the large radish cultivated extensively by the Chinese on the Pacific Coast. It keeps well and is usually crisp and not strong. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

Japanese Summer—A beautiful white radish of mammoth size; is very crisp and the flavor is excellent. We have had specimens 18 inches in length and three inches in diameter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

Japanese Winter—Resembles the summer variety except in size. Pure white, growing about 8 inches long. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

RHUBARB

Burbank's Crimson Winter—This new everbearing Rhubarb was introduced by Luther Burbank in 1900, and has proven very profitable. A bed once established will last for 15 years, and will bear the year round. Stalks are of medium size, averaging 12 to 18 inches in length, about one inch in diameter, of a beautiful crimson. For growing in California for shipping East, it has proven to be more profitable than anything the soil produces. We have a stock of fine roots and advise our customers to order early as the supply is always limited. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75. Postpaid.

Roots—First size, 15c each; \$1.25 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

ROSELLE

An annual bearing fruit which somewhat resembles scarlet podded Okra. Mixed with currants or Logan berries it makes a jelly or jam far superior to many others. It is easily grown from seed, if planted in the spring after the ground is warm. The shrubs are very ornamental, and are useful

as a screen to hide chicken pens, or unsightly back yards. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT

Culture—The Oyster Plant succeeds best in light, well-enriched mellow soil, which previous to sowing the seeds, should be stirred to the depth of 18 inches. Sow early in the spring, in drills 15 inches apart; cover the seeds with fine soil 1 inch deep. One ounce for 60 feet of drill; 7 pounds to one acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—This new Salsify recently introduced from the Sandwich Islands, grows fully double the size of the common variety, and is superior in quality. It is pure white in color, and is invaluable to market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

SPINACH

May be grown on most any kind of soil. Sow in beds or drills and thin out as it is used. For main crop sow in the fall.

Prickly or Fall—The most common in use, as well as the best, and especially adapted for winter use. Long, thin leaves and very productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

Summer—Not as large as winter varieties but better for summer growing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 35c. Postpaid.

Long Standing—A large, thick-leaved variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 35c. Postpaid.

SQUASHES

Any good friable soil is suitable for Squashes. The early bush varieties may be planted as soon as the danger of frost is over, in rows five feet apart and four feet in the row. The running winter varieties should not be planted before the latter part of May or the first of June, as they will keep much better, not to ripen too early. They should be planted from six to eight feet each way.

Early White Bush Scallop—The most popular squash in Southern California. The earliest to mature and is very productive; light cream colored. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

Golden Summer Crookneck—A small, crookednecked, summer squash; skin bright yellow, covered with warty excrescences. Very early, productive and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

Pike's Peak—Large oval fruits tapering at the blossom end. Skin dark olive green; light golden flesh of excellent quality. Vines of strong growth and very productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c. Postpaid.

Mammoth Chili—The giant among squashes. Shape round, flattened at the ends. Color orange yellow. Flesh very thick and

of good quality. A good winter keeper. The best sort for feeding stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

Boston Marrow—A large fruited hard-shelled sort, for winter use, having bright orange skin and deep orange flesh. Vines of strong running growth, very productive; fruits thickish oval. Per pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

Hubbard—This is the well-known winter squash, now grown so largely throughout the country. Vines of strong running growth; fruits large olive shape, with dark green skin and very rich flesh. An excellent keeper and of splendid quality. Our strain is extra fine. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c. Postpaid.

Fordhook—Can be used at all stages of growth; keeping quality unsurpassed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c. Postpaid.

Golden Hubbard—A perfect type of the Green Hubbard, except in color, which is a bright, deep orange-yellow. It is very handsome and attractive, and a ready seller. Quality and flavor the best. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c. Postpaid.

Chicago Warted Hubbard—The ideal Hubbard for home and market. Very large and uniform in size. Has a rich dark green skin, which is rough and heavily warted. It attracts attention when placed on display and sells readily when others are a drug on the market. The vines grow strong and vigorous, and are as productive as the old variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

English Cream Marrow—Grows from 6 to 8 inches long, very sweet and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

TOMATOES

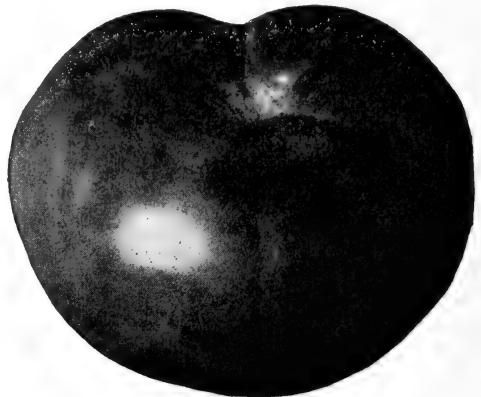
The tomato does not thrive in cold weather. Needs warmth and reasonably good soil and kept moist by trench irrigation. Never spray tomatoes, as it blasts the fruit. Sow in seed beds early in February. Transplant to boxes or pots when about three inches high, giving plenty of room that they may grow strong and stocky plants. A good practice is to transplant them into pasteboard or old strawberry boxes and transplant without removing the box. The standard varieties for field culture should be set not less than eight feet apart each way.

Acme—A tall variety, medium early. Flat-ish globe fruit; purplish color and medium size. The plant is smooth and uniform. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25. Postpaid.

Spark's Earliana—The earliest tall variety forming ripe fruit much earlier than any other variety. The fruit is smooth, of a bright scarlet color, and of fine quality. Very valuable for early market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50. Postpaid.

Dwarf Champion—A dwarf variety, sometimes called the tree tomato on account of its ability to stand alone without trellising. Fruit medium sized, smooth, uniform and of a purplish carmine color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50. Postpaid.

Chalk's Early Jewel—A new variety of great merit that is early and bears continuously through the season. The fruit is large, smooth, uniform and the quality and flavor are not equaled by any other variety. It has all the good points of the tomato family. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25. Postpaid.



New Matchless

New Matchless—This is a new variety on the coast and one we recommend highly; vines are of strong, vigorous growth, well set with fruit. The fruits are free from core, of a very rich cardinal red color, and are not liable to crack from wet weather; are of very large size, and the size of the fruit is maintained throughout the season until killed by frost. The skin is remarkably tough and solid, and ripe specimens picked from the vines will keep in good condition for several weeks. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50. Postpaid.

Beauty—The color is a very glossy crimson, with a slight tinge of purple. It grows in clusters of four or five large fruits, retaining its large size very late in the season. It is very productive and will yield more pounds of fruit to the acre than any other kind. It ripens very early and evenly, and is perfect in shape. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.

Beef Steak—A favorite late variety. Very fleshy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50. Postpaid.

Success—Equal to or better than the New Stone. Very uniform and smooth. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50. Postpaid.

Ponderosa—Splendid in every way. Of very large size, often reaching a weight

of three pounds each. Perfect in form and color; is solid as Beefsteak and of finest quality and flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50. Postpaid.

New Stone—This variety has attained great favor with market gardeners and canners everywhere. Its solidity and carrying qualities are remarkable. Its color is a beautiful red. In shape it is perfectly smooth and thick from stem to blossom end, making it very handsome and salable. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50. Postpaid.

Tomato Plants—Earliana, Stone, Beef Steak, 15c per doz.; \$1.00 per 100; \$7.00 per 1,000.

TURNIPS

While turnips are a favorite fall and winter vegetable, they may be raised in spring and summer also, with proper selections and sowings. They are very easily raised, but to secure the best results need a rich, loamy soil and be well worked to insure a quick growth and the best quality. A succession of crops may be raised from September to June.

Five pounds of any variety, express not prepaid, at 15c less per pound.

Early Snowball—Is medium sized, pure and early, of excellent quality. In our market it is much admired. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan—The earliest in cultivation. The bulb is very flat, of medium size, quite smooth, with a bright purple top; leaves few, short and light of color, growing very compact and making an exceedingly small and neat top. The pure white flesh is of the choicest quality, hard, solid and fine grained. It is an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

Early White Flat Dutch—(Strap Leaved). This is a popular early turnip for table use. For autumn and early winter use, this and the Purple Top are highly popular, but as they become over-ripe with age, and in

keeping lose somewhat of their succulence they need to be succeeded by the Purple Top, Globe or the Golden Ball. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

Early White Egg—An egg-shaped variety; fine grained, mild and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

Golden Ball—Undoubtedly among the most delicate and sweetest yellow fleshed turnip yet produced. Not of large size, but firm, hard, of most excellent flavor. Keeps well. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

Purple Top Strap-Leaf—A quick maturing, productive variety; flesh white and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c. Postpaid.

Purple Top Globe—A globe variety, very uniform and crisp. Is a very popular variety with our market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

Cow Horn—Without question a delicate and good flavored sort, and grows in favor both in the market and family garden; a distinct feature is its rapid growth. This variety is pure white, except a dash of green at the crown, and in shape is long like a carrot, and generally crooked, hence its name. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Postpaid.

Pomeranian White Globe—An excellent turnip for either table or stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c. Postpaid.

RUTABAGA

Purple Top Yellow—The best variety of Swedish turnip in cultivation. Hardy and productive, flesh yellow, of solid texture. Sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong; terminates abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color deep purple above, and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green, with little or no neck; the most perfect in form, the richest in flavor, and the best in every respect. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c. Postpaid.

Vegetable Plants and Roots

We recommend shipping these by express, as more moss can be used in packing. If a small quantity is wanted by mail, add for postage, 10c on each Artichoke, 5c on each Rhubarb root, and 15c per dozen on Egg Plants. On the others, 5c per dozen, or 35c per 100.

Artichoke Plants, Green Globe—10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Asparagus Roots—25c per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

Cabbage Plants—Early Winningstadt or late varieties—10c per dozen; 50c per 100; \$4.00 per 1000.

Cauliflower Plants—15c per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$6.00 per 1000.

Egg Plant, New York Improved — In pots 75c per dozen.

Horseradish Roots—15c doz; 100, \$1.00.

Pepper Plants, Large Bell — 20c per dozen, \$1.25 per 100.

Rhubarb Roots, Crimson Winter—First size, 15c each; \$1.25 per doz; \$6.00 per 100.

Sweet Potato Plants, Yellow Nansemond —50c per 100; \$4.00 per 1000. Ready March 1.

Tomato Plants, Earliana, Stone, Beef Steak—15c doz.; \$1.00 per 100; 1,000, \$7.00.

Calendar for the Vegetable Garden

JANUARY

In warm sections beans and peas may be planted and in general it is safe to plant the following: Beet, carrot, chicory, endive, lettuce, parsnip, radish, salsify in the open and cucumber, egg-plant, pepper and tomato in hot-bed. Early potatoes may also be planted and such roots as asparagus, horseradish and rhubarb. Keen judgment is called for in seed sowing during January for in our coldest sections many on this list are rather risky to plant so early, especially if late cold rains come to rot and frosts follow to bite.

FEBRUARY

Potatoes may be freely planted this month and throughout California in general will thrive better from start to finish than those planted in any other month. All the seeds and plants on last month's list may also be planted now and in addition put in strawberry plants and seeds of kale, onion, spinach and turnip. Don't forget deciduous fruit trees, shrubs and vines, all of which should be planted in February.

MARCH

During this month one can plant freely of all vegetables. Unless in cold sections plant artichoke, beans, corn, egg-plant, melons, pumpkins and squashes. It should be remembered that in ordinary locations lettuce and radishes may be planted out every month of the year, especially in the south end of the state and in citrus-growing sections in general. In warm soils in warm sections citrus trees may be put out in March though best left until April.

APRIL

Do not longer defer the planting out of egg-plant, peppers and tomatoes, also sweet potato plants, but be careful in handling the latter that the roots do not get dry as it hinders growth. In other plants you may set out cabbage, cauliflower, horseradish, onion sets and rhubarb. Nearly the full list of seed possibilities for this month is as follows: Asparagus, beet, beans, cabbage (late), carrot, cauliflower, corn (sweet), cucumber, lettuce, melon (water and musk), onion, parsnip, peas, pumpkin, radish, squash, tomato and turnip.

MAY

This is the great squash month, those planted during May usually bring the best returns. Watch your sweet corn and potatoes closely and see that both are prop-

erly hilled and cultivated; the corn should also be irrigated and the surface soil kept loose. The vegetable list for May is here given: beans, cabbage (seeds and plants), carrot, cauliflower (plants), corn (sweet), cucumber, egg-plant (seeds or plants), lettuce, melons (musk or water), onion (seeds or sets), peas, peppers (seeds or plants), potato (sweet, plants), pumpkin, radish, spinach, tomato (seeds or plants), and turnips.

JUNE

While some things are in order for planting during June it is peculiarly a month of care and heavy garden responsibilities. Neglect in irrigation or cultivation, or both, may render useless all work done up to date. Lest the foregoing may discourage, the following may still be profitably planted: seeds of beans, cabbage (late), corn, cress, cucumbers, lettuce, okra, melons, peas and parsnip. In plants: egg-plant, horseradish, rhubarb, strawberry and tomato. But with all planting look well to care and culture.

JULY

This is a most trying and drying month in the garden and seeds sown will need special treatment to prevent their drying out and perishing through the rapid evaporation of moisture from the surface soil. All seeds should be covered with a mulch of some sort in order to insure success. With the care suggested you may plant: beans (green and Lima), beets, cabbage (late), cauliflower, lettuce, melon (cassaba), radishes, potatoes, spinach, squash, tomatoes (for winter crop, in warm spots), and turnips. With the latter and radishes the water supply must be unstinted or they will be tough and strong in taste.

AUGUST

Potatoes for a late crop may still be planted. Peas for the late crop may now be sown. Onion sets, rhubarb (roots of winter kind), and pepper plants should be put in now. Tomatoes for winter gardening may still be planted, though but few sections are sufficiently immune from frosts to warrant the expenditure of time and money. Planting of the following may still be done: beet, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, carrot, lettuce, onion, parsnip, peas and turnip. Cucumber and egg-plant in a few choice winter-fruited gardens may prove good crops to sow now.

SEPTEMBER

Along about Christmas when all vegetables are scarce and therefore high in price, we may, if in a favored locality, have fine, succulent crops of beans, peas, onions and potatoes if we plant during the first week of this month and do not in any way neglect them. Transplant to the garden late cabbage and cauliflower plants and put in onion sets. Keep up the supply of lettuce, radishes and spinach. Look well to the water and soil culture for these are trying days.

OCTOBER

He who dwells in the "frostless belt" may eat fine green peas early in the new year if he plants them in October. This is not by any means a planting month but rather a month of seed time and harvest. Those who practice green manuring should plant peas and vetches for turning under in the spring. Among hardy succulents for the table to keep on planting onions, spinach and radishes and if one has facilities sufficient he should sow tomatoes and peppers and carry the plants along under protection so as to have a large, vigorous lot to plant when danger of killing frosts is over.

NOVEMBER

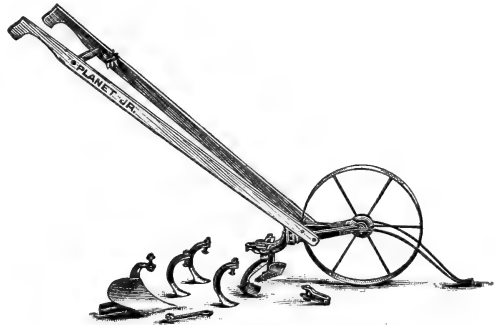
Plant onion sets, asparagus and rhubarb roots and strawberry plants but see that the latter are well supplied with water in case sufficient rain does not fall. Set plants of cabbage, cauliflower, celery. Plant seeds of beets, cabbage, cauliflower, carrot and onion for late winter eating if your local winter temperature will allow. November is a good month for weeds so one must keep the soil stirred in order to discourage them as well as various insects which exposure to cold weather will destroy. Don't plant too freely of tender plants for the coldest weather is yet to come.

DECEMBER

With the closing of the old year we turn again to the planting list of the first month, for many of the same garden operations are now in vogue—many of the same crops may be this month planted. Keep up the table relishes with still another crop of lettuce, radish and spinach. Asparagus, horseradish and rhubarb roots should go into the soil, also more strawberry plants. Seeds may be sown of beets, cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, onion, parsley, pea, and turnip. The greatest returns for winter vegetables are obtained during the latter half of this month; note if you have correctly timed your plantings to meet the demand and note down for future guidance the proper time to sow.

PLANET JR., GARDEN TOOLS

These great labor saving tools have long been very popular and are used the world over. Space does not permit us to catalog them. We merely show here the cut of one style, No. 36, Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. The handles adjust to the proper height for either man or boy. The still wheel is high for easy running and for hoeing and cultivating; price \$7.00. Send for a fully illustrated Planet Jr. Catalog; it is free.



No. 36

Non-Warranty

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any seeds, plants or bulbs, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they must be promptly returned, and the money for them will be refunded.

While we exercise the greatest care to have all our seeds, etc., pure and reliable and true to name, and they almost invariably give the greatest satisfaction, yet owing to conditions of climate, soil and cultivation, no Seed Firm ever warrants the same, but all of them print in their Catalog, somewhere, a non-warranty similar to the foregoing.

Grass Seeds for Lawns and Pastures

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN

The making of a first-class lawn requires careful preparation of the soil, its proper fertilization, use of the very best seeds, and adequate moisture and protection. After turning the soil, spread on evenly our West Coast Lawn Dressing, which is a chemical fertilizer free from weed seeds, at the rate of about two pounds for every 100 square feet, and mix it thoroughly. Smooth off with a harrow or garden rake, and roll or tamp until the soil is smooth, even and firm. Then rake the surface, sow the seed and moisten the soil. At first it should be sprinkled three times per day. Or if it can be sprinkled but morning and night, it is well to put on fine shavings or something of that sort, as protection from the mid-day sun. When the grass has grown two or three inches in height, use the lawnmower gauged to cut full one inch above the ground. By regular mowing, foul vegetation may soon be destroyed. But it is easier to keep out than to eradicate it. Weeds in newly made lawns must come from foul seeds in the seed sown or else in the fertilizer put on. It is better and much easier and cheaper, too, to buy the best seeds, and to use a well balanced, chemical fertilizer rather than ordinary manures which almost invariably have foul seeds in them. One pound of our best grade Kentucky Blue Grass Seed is sufficient to plant 250 square feet. Or half Blue Grass and half White Clover makes a fine lawn. As soon as the lawn has become well established, an occasional sprinkle of our West Coast Lawn Dressing is necessary to keep up the beautiful fresh appearance.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa Pretensis*)—The well-known Greatest American Grass for Lawns. Our seed is the very best as is shown by our many lawns throughout the city and vicinity. Lb. 45c; by mail 55c. Values fluctuate; ask for quantity price.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (*Trifolium Repense*)—Used universally for lawns in most of the United States. Excellent for pasture, and when mixed with Kentucky Blue Grass, makes the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Sow 5 to 8 lbs. to the acre. Per lb. 50c; by mail 60c. Ask for quantity price.

"LOS ANGELES" LAWN GRASS—We have made the subject of lawns a study for many years, and this mixture has been prepared and sold by us in many sections, giving general satisfaction. Is of the very best quality of seeds suitable for lawns and produces a soft, velvety evergreen sod. We recommend it highly. Lb. 40c; 3-lb. pkg. \$1.10; 5-lb. sack \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25.

BROMUS INERMIS, or HUNGARIAN BROME GRASS—A great grass for the stock raiser. All cattle like it. It will drive out Russian Thistle and Black Mustard. It stands at the head of all drought-resisting grasses, and is destined to lead as the most satisfactory and valuable forage grass in all localities having arid soil demanding a plant with ability to withstand droughts. It stands intense cold equally as well. It may be sown in autumn with winter wheat, or in the early spring. In Southern States sow in February or March, preparing the land as for other grasses. It blooms in the North in June, and earlier in Southern States. Its nature is to stool out and thus yield better as it grows older. For hog pasture, where alfalfa succeeds well, sow a mixture of the two.

Again we plead with dry land farmers to give this Brome Grass a fair trial. Aside from Alfalfa, no grass has filled such a long felt want. Do not merely take our word for it, but write the Colorado Agricultural College and ask if all we say here is not true. And if you have never seen Brome grass growing, do not fail to plant at least a small patch and be convinced of its merits. Sow 20 to 35 lbs. per acre. Lb. 20c; 7 lbs. \$1.00. Ask for larger quantity price.

Perennial English Rye Grass—While this has long been highly esteemed in Europe and Australia, it has but recently been recognized by our western ranchers. It is worthy of all praise given. As a pasture grass it grows quick and withstands drought reasonably well. It is used extensively for lawns. Our new crop seed is carefully cleaned and may be depended on. For pasture, sow in spring 25 to 30 pounds to the acre; for lawns, 60 to 70 pounds per acre. 1 lb. 15c; 8 lbs. for \$1.00.

Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass—For permanent pasture. Grows from 2 to 3 feet high, makes good hay, and cattle thrive on it. Will stand cold weather and yield abundantly. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre. Per lb. 30c.

Bermuda Grass—A strong, healthy grass for the southern states. Runs over the ground forming a dense tuft. Sow 3 to 5 pounds per acre. Per ¼ lb. 35c; lb \$1.00.

State quantity wanted and ask for quotations on these seeds.

Field Seeds

With our up-to-date recleaning machinery, we offer the very best of these seeds, fresh, pure and free from noxious and foreign seeds. The prices fluctuate very much. A small quantity of any of them at 10c per lb., or 3 lbs. for 25c, except where other prices are given. Add 10c per lb. when to be sent by mail. Please state quantity wanted, and we will quote very lowest prices.

ALFALFA (*Medicago Sativa*)—This season we are better prepared than ever to furnish the most desirable Alfalfa seed on the market. The fields on which our seed was grown were thoroughly gone over by hand, and weeds of every description pulled out, doubly insuring our stock to be free of all noxious and foreign seeds. And it is not weevil infected. Another thing, our seed was raised on non-irrigated land, and hence is more vigorous, of the highest germination and better adapted to withstand the most trying weather conditions. These facts are very important considerations when buying alfalfa seed. It is certainly anything but good economy to buy any but the best. Per lb. 25c; by mail, 35c. State what quantity you want and let us send you a sample and quote price.

Turkestan Alfalfa—This variety is a foreign grown seed and withstands cold weather wonderfully. It is particularly adapted to high altitudes. Per lb. 35c. Ask for quantity price.

Alsike or Swedish Clover — (*Trifolium Hybridum*). Comes from the little province of Alsike in Sweden. One of the hardiest varieties known; is perennial and does not winter kill; stands alike drought or wet. A great favorite with bee-keepers, as it has flowers having a sweet and agreeable odor and affords excellent forage for bees. Sow 5 to 8 pounds to the acre. Per lb. 25c.

Esparsette or German Clover—(*Onobrychis Sativa*). A leguminous plant with many stems, 2 to 3 feet long, leaves in pairs of oblong leaflets, hairy on under side. Same family as alfalfa. Sow seed 2 inches deep, and from 30 to 40 lbs. per acre. Per lb. 20c.

Australian Salt Bush—Thrives in arid and alkali lands, furnishing excellent forage. Sow 1 lb. per acre. Lb. 85c, postpaid.

Burr Clover—A native of California, and excellent for plowing under, owing to its nitrogen gathering qualities. About 20 lbs. per acre. Needs little moisture. And the dry burrs are good stock feed. Lb. 20c.

Broad Windsor Beans—Makes a good hog pasture. Yields large well-filled pods.

Dwarf Essex Rape—Easily grown and fine for hog pasture, having remarkable fattening properties. Broadcast 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. Per lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

Sorghum or Early Amber Cane—A great fodder crop for dairymen, furnishing four cuttings in a single season. Sow 60 lbs. per acre.

Kaffir Corn, White—Grows from 4 to 5 feet high, making a straight upward growth. For grain sow in rows three feet apart, 3 to 5 lbs. of seed per acre.

corn which is a drought resister. For seed
Dwarf Milo Maize—A species of Kaffir sow 4 to 5 lbs. per acre. For fodder 25 to 50 lbs.

Egyptian Corn—One of the best and surest crops for dry sections. 4 to 6 lbs. per acre.

Broom Corn—Many farmers find this a profitable crop for dry countries. One acre will produce about 500 lbs. of brush and nearly 40 bushels of seed which is almost equal in value to Kaffir for feed. Requires similar soil and same cultivation. 10 to 20 lbs. to an acre. Oklahoma Dwarf grows from 3 to 4 feet high. Improved Evergreen grows 8 to 10 feet high; stands up well.

German Millet—Produces 4 to 5 tons of hay to the acre. Broadcast 35 lbs. per acre.

Common Millet—Makes very good hay. 40 lbs. to the acre.

Hungarian Millet—An excellent hay crop on dry farming sections. About 30 lbs. per acre.

Texas Red Oats—We import our seed oats in season and can show good re-cleaned stock. Ask for prices.

Local Grown Red Oats—Prices on application.

Speltz or Emmer—It is neither wheat, rye, nor barley, but appears to be a combination of them, and is a valuable substitute for either, and yields better, 80 to 100 bushels to the acre, besides as much as four tons of good hay, and it will grow where other grains will not. It can be fed in the green state, and is excellent for pasture. It is especially adapted to dry land, for fattening cattle, poultry, hogs, sheep, pigs, etc. Sow 70 to 80 lbs. per acre.

Black Eyes—A valuable crop, being used in many sections for food. Is similar to the Navy Bean when prepared for the table.

Canadian Field Peas—Used largely for plowing under in orchards as a fertilizer and soil renovator. About 75 lbs. per acre.

Vetch—A strong growing plant for plowing under. They are also valuable as a green feed for milch cows. Sow 75 lbs. to the acre.

Selected Seed Corn

Add postage at the rate of 8c per pound if wanted by mail. Eight pounds of the small kernel varieties or ten pounds of large varieties will plant an acre.

Prices: Liberal packets 5c; lb. 10c; 3 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 60c. When wanting in larger quantities, ask for market prices.

Improved Leaming—(90 days). This is one of the earliest yellow dent corns in cultivation, ripening in 90 to 100 days from planting. Large ears with deep large grains; orange yellow color and red cob.

Pride of the North—(90 days). The ears have from 14 to 16 rows, 8 to 10 inches in length, slightly tapering. The kernels are closely set together on the cob, of a light orange color. The stalks usually grow 6 to 8 feet in height, producing one to two good ears.

Reid's Yellow Dent—(90 days). Similar to Pride of the North.

Iowa Silver Mine—(95 days). The stalk grows to a height of about seven feet; very uniform ears of 10 to 12 inches in length, with 16 to 20 rows of pure white kernels on a small white cob.

Hickory King—(110 days). This corn is entirely different from all other varieties, having the largest grain with the smallest cob ever introduced in a white corn. It yields greater, and is unquestionably the most productive white field corn. It never has barren stalks, no matter how thin the soil.

Miscellaneous Tools

Dibble—"West Coast Steel." Dagger shaped; polished steel point. 50c; by mail, 60c.

Digging Forks. Short handled; 4 prongs; \$1.25.

Strawberry Fork. Short handled, 3 prongs; 25c; by mail, 35c.

Garden Trowel. The West Coast. Each 15c.

West Coast Bulb Trowel. Each 50c.

Best Steel Trowel. Each 35c.

Garden Hoes. Good grade steel, socket rivet. Each 35c.

Garden Hoes. High-grade steel, solid shank. Each 65c.

Weeding Hoes. 1 prong. Each 35c; 2 prongs, each 50c.

Combination Hoe and Rake. Long handle, blade 6 in. wide. Each 50c.

Garden Mattock. Blade 1¼ and 3 inches wide. Each \$1.25.

Turf Edgers. This is a simple inexpensive tool, which may be conveniently used for trimming the edges of the lawn, walks and flower beds. Each \$1.00.

Garden Rakes. Strongest and most durable rake on the market; 14 teeth. Each 60c.

Garden Rakes. Lighter weight. Each 50c.

Hazeltine Weeder. Excellent for small beds. Each 25c.

Excelsior Weeder. Very useful for weeding seed beds and stirring the soil. Each 15c.

Garden Spades. D handle. Each 90c.

Shovels. Long handle, \$1.00, \$1.75.

Pruning Saws. With a bow cut. Each 75c.

Hedge Shear. Heavy steel notched blades; 9 inches long. Each \$1.65.

Lawn Rakes. A galvanized rake, with 24 teeth on one side, and 12 looped teeth on the other. Each 60c.

Grass Shears. With cranked handle; 6 inch blades. Each 50c.

Grass Hook, or Sickle. Each 50c. Hand forged, 75c.

Havill Lawn Weeders. A small wooden weeder with steel point, excellent for pulling foreign grasses from the lawn. Each 35c.

Transplanting Trowel. A small trowel, excellent for transplanting small plants. Each 50c.

Gates Gopher Trap. A solid steel spring trap arranged in a small box. Each 25c.

Macabee Gopher Trap. Most convenient yet. Each 20c; by mail, 30c.

The Mole Catcher. Catches 'em. Each 75c.

Choice Flower Seeds

Most of our Flower seeds are European grown and will be found highly satisfactory. Flowers are divided into three classes:

1. Annuals—Plants that grow, bloom, produce seeds and die the same year.
2. Biennials—Which generally do not bloom until the second year and then die.
3. Perennials—Which bloom the second season, but last several years and may be propagated by the division of the roots.

We pay the postage on all Flower Seeds

ACROLINIUM, Roseum—2 ft. Annual, bearing rose pink flowers. Pkt. 5c.

ADONIS, Aestivalis—1 ft. Pretty little plant with small blood red flowers. Pkt. 5c.

AGERATUM, Little Dorrit—Azure blue, 6 inches. One of the best summer blooming annuals grown from seed. Rapid growers and constant bloomers. Pkt. 5c.

Mexicanum—Similar to above, but attains a height of 18 inches or more. Pkt. 5c.

AGROSTEMMA, Coronaria—1 to 2 ft. Rose Campion. Pkt. 5c.

ALYSSUM, Little Gem—4 to 6 in. Pretty little annual for beds, vases and edgings, blooming profusely all summer. Pkt. 5c.

Tom Thumb—4 to 6 inch. White, very compact. Pkt. 5c.

Saxatile (Basket of Gold)—12 inch. Similar to above, except that the flowers are a rich golden yellow. Pkt. 5c.

AMARANTHUS, Caudatus—3 ft. Brilliantly foliaged annual, with blood red drooping flowers. Pkt. 5c.

Tricolor—2½ ft. Joseph's Coat. Pkt. 5c.

AMMOBIUM, Alatum Grandiflorum—2½ ft. An annual of pure white everlasting flowers, thriving in sandy soil. Pkt. 5c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snap Dragon)—18 in. A choice perennial, flowering the first year from seed. **White**—Pkt. 10c.

Striped—18 inch. Pkt. 10c.

Queen Victoria—White, 3 ft. Pkt. 10c.

Queen of the North—Dwarf, white, 1 ft. Pkt. 10c.

Tom Thumb, Mixed—Dwarf, 1 ft. Pkt. 10.

AQUILEGIA, Coerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine)—3 ft. Sepals deep blue, petals white. Pkt. 10c.

Californica—3 ft. Sepals, deep orange, petals yellow. Pkt. 10c.

ARCTOTIS GRANDIS—2 ft. (African Daisy.) Large showy flowers, pure white on upper surface and blue on reverse side. Good bloomer. Pkt. 10c.

ASPARAGUS, Plumosus Nanus—A height of 12 to 15 feet in California when planted outside. Pkt. 10c.

Sprengeri—Excellent for hanging baskets. Pkt. 10c.

ASTERS

These popular favorites sown in the open ground in early spring bloom in the fall when they are at their best.

Chrysanthemum, Flowered—1 ft. Large double flowers resembling Chrysanthemums, and especially valuable for its late blooming. White and mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

Giant Comet—15 in. Early blooming and quite distinct from other sorts. Pure white and mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

Ostrich Plume—15 inch. Large flowers with long narrow loosely-arranged petals. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Paeony, Flowered, Mixed—Large flowering, double, resembling a Paeony. Pkt. 10c.

Rose, Flowered, Mixed—Petals very compact, large flowering. Pkt. 10c.

Triumph—A scarlet, large flowering sort of graceful spreading habit. Pkt. 10c.

AUSTRALIAN PEA VINE—A rapid growing climbing annual, with large clusters of rose-colored flowers. Fine for covering arbors, etc. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

BALSAM, Camellia, Flowered—1½ to 2 ft. Native of India, this little annual likes hot sun and plenty of water. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Rose, Flowered, White—Pkt. 5c.

BEGONIA, Tuberous Rooted, Mixed—8 to 12 inches. Of great value for summer decorating or window gardening. Pkt. 10c.

Striped—Pkt. 10c.

BELLIS PERENNIS, Fl. Pl.—(Double Daisy.) 6 to 8 inches. A spring flowering perennial of dwarf habit. Thrives in the shade. **Alba**—Double, white. Pkt. 5c.

Snowball—Double pure white. Pkt. 10c.

Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold), Prince of Orange—1 ft. From seed sown in the open ground it comes into flower early, and blooms until late in October. Beautiful orange color. Pkt. 5c.

Meteor—Orange striped. Pkt. 5c.

Double Varieties—Mixed, Pkt. 5c.

CALLIOPSIS (Pretty face), Bicolor—8 in. Flowers golden yellow with dark brown center. Useful for bouquets when combined with other flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Drummondii—2 ft. Yellow with crimson center. Pkt. 5c.

Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

CAMPANULA, Medium (Canterbury Bells)—One of the prettiest of the old garden plants. Pkt. 5c.

CANARY BIRD VINE—15 to 20 ft. Bright, handsome foliage with an abundance of canary yellow flowers. An excellent window vine. Pkt. 5c.

CANDYTUFT, Rocket—10 in. Long spikes and very compact. Pkt. 5c.

Giant Empress—1 ft. Of branching habit. Pkt. 5c.

Pure White—10 inch. Very compact with smaller flowers than the above. Pkt. 5c.

CANNA, Indian Shot—Few people know these can be easily grown from seed. Pierce the seed in one spot with a file and soak in luke warm water 24 hours before planting. Pkt. 10c.

Crozy's, Mixed—Pkt. 10c.

CARNATION, Chabauds, Mixed—A fine early bloomer. Pkt. 15c.

Margaret, White—Pkt. 10c.

Margaret, Mixed—This and the above varieties will bloom in five months after sowing the seed. Pkt. 5c.

Grenadin—For yielding a succession of double flowers there is no carnation that can equal it. Will bloom the second summer. Pkt. 10c.

CELOSIA, *Cristata Nana*—(Dwarf Cockscomb). 8 inch. Crimson combs, dark leaves. Pkt. 5c.

Empress—Blood red combs and brown foliage. Pkt. 10c.

Pyramidalis Plumosa—2 ft. Feathered cockscomb. Pkt. 10c.

Thompsoni Magnifica—Ostrich Plume Cockscomb. Pkt. 10c.

CENTAUREA, *Candidissima*—1 ft. Magnificent foliage, indispensable for borders and edges. Pkt. 10c.

Odorata Margaritae—1½ ft. Large pure white flowers with frilled edges. Pkt. 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, *Inodorum*—10 in. A pure white double variety, heavy bloomer. Pkt. 10c.

Annual Sorts, Mixed—Containing many varieties. Pkt. 5c.

CINERARIA, *Hybrida*, Mixed — Early spring flowering plants, suitable for pot culture. Colors very brilliant. Pkt. 25c.

CLARKIA, *Elegans*—Double and single mixed. Pkt. 5c.

COBAEA SCANDENS—30 ft. (Cathedral Bells). A handsome and rapid growing climber, a prolific bloomer and vigorous in vines and flowers. Pkt. 5c.

COIX LACHRYMAE (Job's Tears)—2 to 4 ft. The old-fashioned remedy for sore throat, goiter, etc. Pkt. 5c.

COLEUS—2 ft. The handsomest foliage plant from seed and one of the easiest to grow. Finest mixed. Pkt. 15c.

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR (Morning Glory)—15 ft. The morning glory is too well-known to need a description. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c.

CONVOLVULUS MINOR (Dwarf Morning Glory)—1 ft. For shady borders. Pkt. 5c.

COREOPSIS, *Grandiflora*—2 ft. Compact, bushy plants, flowers brilliant orange yellow. Pkt. 10c.

COSMOS—6 ft. Autumn blooming plants of exceedingly graceful habit. The feathery green foliage well adapts it as a background for dwarfier flowers. If topped when half grown, the plants will bloom much earlier.

Giant White—Pkt. 5c.

Giant Pink—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

Mixed—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

CYCLAMEN, *Persicum Giant*—1 ft. This beautiful pot plant flowering from seed the first year can be raised successfully with little care. Pkt. 25c.

CYPRESS VINE—A very ornamental climber having fine cut foliage and dainty star-shaped flowers. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

DAHLIA, *Double Mixed*—4 ft. Easily raised from seed and will bloom the first year. Pkt. 10c.

Cactus—The latest Dahlia with twisted and curled petals. Pkt. 15c.

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur)—Sow in the open ground in early spring or late Fall.

Elatum Hybridum Fl. Pl.—Large flowering. Pkt. 10c.

Elatum Hybridum—Pkt. 5c.

Formosum—Pkt. 5c.

Tall German, Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Dwarf German Rocket, Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

DIANTHUS, *Barbatus* (Sweet William)—2 ft. The old-fashioned sweet scented plant. Produces flowers the second year from seed. Pkt. 5c.

CHINESE and JAPANESE GARDEN PINKS

Occulatus Grandiflora—Pkt. 10c.

Chinensis Fl. Pleno—Double China. Pkt. 5c.

Heddewigi, Double Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Imperialis, Double Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Imp. Albus, Double Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

DIGITALIS (Fox Glove) Mixed—3 to 5 ft. Succeeds well in a half shady place. Pkt. 5c.

ESCHOLTZIA (California Poppy)—The California State flower. A magnificent free flowering plant with bright silvery foliage. Sow seed where plants are to remain.

Californica—Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.



California Poppy

Golden West—Flowers bright yellow with a blotch of orange in the center. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

Crocea—Pure yellow. Pkt. 5c.

Imperial Mixed—Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

FUCHSIA, Hybrida—One of the prettiest outdoor plants we have in California. Will bloom the first year from seed, if planted early. Pkt. 20c.

GAILLARDIA, Picta—Single mixed. Of easy culture. Sow where they are to remain. Pkt. 10c.

Single, Annual Sorts, Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

GERANIUM, Zonale, Mixed—Saxed from the choicest collections. Pkt. 10c.

GLOXINIA, Defiance—Magnificent house blooming plant with handsome scarlet bell-shaped flowers. Pkt. 25c.

GODETIA, Dwarf Mixed—1½ ft. Remarkable for their satiny texture and lovely shades of color. Pkt. 5c.

GOURDS, Ornamental Mixed—10 to 20 ft. A great variety of curiously formed and marked fruits. Vines of rapid growth. Pkt. 5c.

GYPSOPHILA, Elegans (Angel's Breath)—2 ft. Combined with other

flowers they make beautiful bouquets. Very fragrant. Pkt. 5c.

Paniculata—White flowers, but smaller than the Elegans. Pkt. 5c.

HELIANTHUS, Californicus (California Sunflower)—5 ft. Double dark yellow flowers. Pkt. 5c.

HELICHRYSUM (Everlasting Strawflower)—Mixed, 2½ ft. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially opened and suspended head downward. Pkt. 5c.

HELIOTROPE, Mixed—Deliciously fragrant flowers of rich purple blue. They are especially adapted to California climate and often attain a height of 7 to 8 feet when planted outside. Pkt. 10c.

HOLLYHOCK, Double Mixed—Large double flowers exhibiting every shade known in Hollyhocks. Pkt. 10c.

HUMULUS JAPONICUS (Japanese Hop)—20 ft. One of the most rapid growing climbers. Pkt. 5c.

IPOMOEA, Mexicana Grandiflora (White Moon Flower)—Covered with large white flowers every evening. Pkt. 10c.

LANTANA, Hybrida, Mixed—Excellent as a shrub in California. Pkt. 10c.

LARKSPUR—See Delphinium.

LOBELIA—Large flowers in shades of rose, red, lilac and purple.

Queen Victoria—Pkt. 5c.

Erinus—1 ft. Pkt. 5c.

Royal Purple—Large flowering. Pkt. 10c.

Crystal Palace—6 in. Deep blue, dark foliage. Pkt. 10c.

MARIGOLD, Tall Double—Large bushes covered with many small double flowers. Pkt. 5c.

MAURANDIA, Mixed—10 ft. Abundant bloomer and very desirable for greenhouse or garden. Colors in shades of white, rose, blue and purple. Pkt. 10c.

MIGNONETTE, Ameliorata—Excellent for cutting purposes. Pkt. 5c.

Golden Queen—One of the best for out of doors. Pkt. 15c.

Pumila Erecta—Spikes are dense and color a rich orange. Pkt. 5c.

Giant Machet—The best Mignonette for general purposes inside or out. Pkt. 10c.

MIRABILIS JALAPA (Four o'Clocks)—2 ft. A good old-fashioned flower, bearing white, yellow, crimson and violet flowers in profusion. Pkt. 5c.

MYOSOTIS (Forget-Me-Not)—Fine for bedding with pansies and daisies.

Alpestris Victoria—Azure Blue. Pkt. 10c.

Alpestris Blue—Trailing habit. Pkt. 10c.

NEMOPHILA, Insignis—Blue cup-shaped flowers. Does well in moist half-shady places. Pkt. 5c.



Tompkins' Finest Mixed Pansies

NASTURTIUMS

Few flowers compare with Nasturtiums in general usefulness. They are of easy culture and should have a place in every garden. The dwarf varieties are excellent for bedding and the tall sorts are luxuriant climbers.

TALL VARIETIES

Golden Blotched—Beautiful light green foliage blotched with a rich golden yellow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Variegated Foliage, Mixed—Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Crystal Palace—A sulphur yellow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Heinemanni—Silky Bronze. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Nankeen Yellow—Pure golden yellow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Regelianum—A rich crimson. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

California Scarlet—Deep scarlet flowers and dark foliage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Tall Mixed—All sorts. Oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

IVY LEAVED VARIETIES, TALL

Spotted King—Fine ivy leaved foliage with fringed flowers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Golden Gem—Scarlet flowers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Scarlet—Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Mixed—All sorts. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

DWARF VARIETIES

Bronze—Burnt bronze color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Chameleon—A mixture of blotched shades. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Empress of India—Dark red. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Ruby—Bright red, dark leaves. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Dwarf Varieties, Mixed—Oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

PANSIES

Our Pansy seed is obtained from the most noted European growers. We carry only the best stock and can recommend them highly, being of selected strains for Pansy fanciers.

Tompkins' Finest Mixed—The finest strain of Pansy in cultivation, saved only from the largest and best-shaped flowers of the richest colors. No garden, however small it may be, should be without this strain of Pansy. Pkt. 25c.

Odier or Blotched—A very fine strain of three and five blotched show pansies; much admired in France. Pkt. 20c.

Fine Mixed—Composed of all the separate varieties. Pkt. 10c.

English Pansies Mixed—The old face Pansy. Plants of vigorous compact growth. Pkt. 5c.

White with Black Center—A very showy variety. Large, well formed flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Good Mixed—A mixture of many good sorts, including some of the best types. Pkt. 5c.

Light Blue—A velvety light blue, a very striking Pansy. Pkt. 10c.

Black Faust—An extra fine strain which is almost black. Very true and a distinct shade. Pkt. 15c.

Snow Flake—A satiny white. One of the most beautiful shades among the light colors. Pkt. 10c.

Mahogany Colored—A favorite and very attractive. Pkt. 10c.

Gold Margined—A splendid bloomer, very showy, producing fine large brown flowers having a gold margin. Pkt. 10c.

President Carnot—Very fine, producing several distinct shades on the one flower. A violet center shading to a fine white on the margin. Pkt. 10c.

Pure Yellow—One of the most striking shades. Gigantic blooms of a rich yellow. Pkt. 10c.

Giant Sorts, Mixed—Pkt. 10c.

PETUNIA, Striped and Blotched—Single flowers with violet and white markings. Pkt. 10c.

Hybrida Fl. Pleno, Double Petunia—The flowers are very large, full and symmetrically formed with edges of petals beautifully fringed. Pkt. 25c.

Hybrida Grandiflora, Mixed—Single large flowers embracing every conceivable shade of crimson, white, violet, lavender, etc. Pkt. 20c.

Fringed—A superb strain of Petunias with elegant finely fringed flowers measuring over 4 inches in diameter. Pkt. 25c.

PHLOX, Drummondi Alba—Pure white. Pkt. 5c.

Grandiflora Coccinea—Fiery scarlet. Pkt. 5c.

Grandiflora Kermesina—Crimson with a light center. Pkt. 5c.

Nana Compacta Mixed—Dwarf... 8 in. Pkt. 10c.

Drummondi Mixed—Good mixture. Pkt. 5c.

POPPIES

Poppies massed in beds make one of the most beautiful displays for the summer months. It is the custom in Southern California to sow them in vacant lots and unsightly places to keep down the weeds, and

the planters are well rewarded with a display of silky flowers in many brilliant colors.

California—See *Escholtzia*.

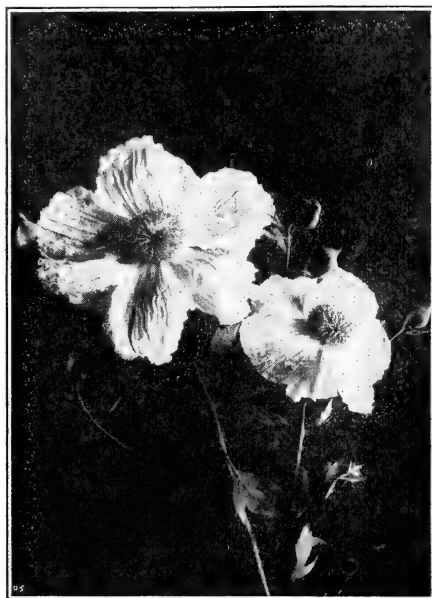
Danebrog—Brilliant scarlet flowers with a silvery white spot on each petal. Pkt. 5c.

Glaucum—Large tulip-shaped flowers of a dazzling scarlet. Pkt. 5c.

Mikado—A double Japanese poppy with elegantly curled petals resembling a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Pkt. 5c.

Nudicaule (Iceland Poppy) Mixed—1 ft. Excellent for vase and house decorations, also bedding. Colors range through the most brilliant. Pkt. 10c.

Rhoeas Fl. Pleno (Double Poppy)—The double form of the Shirley type. Pkt. 5c.



Matilija Poppy

Romneya Coulteri (Matilija Poppy)—A native of California. Flowers are four to five inches across, pure white, with yellow stamens, somewhat resembles the white single Paeony. Pkt. 10c.

Shirley Poppy, Mixed—One of the best varieties for bedding. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

Single and Double Mixed—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

PORTULACA, Single Mixed—6 in. Of very easy culture. Sow in beds and transplant. Pkt. 5c.

PRIMULA (Primrose), Veris Elatior—10 in. A charming winter flowering house plant. By following cultural directions on the packet, they may be raised easily from seed. Pkt. 15c.

Chinensis Fimbriata—Primula Mixed. Pkt. 20c.

RICINIS (Castor Bean)—Strong growing plants with very decorative foliage. Planted in the borders of gardens they will keep the moles away. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

SALPIGLOSSIS, Variabilis—Without doubt this is one of the most attractive annuals we have. They reach the highest state of perfection in California, and rival even the Petunia, which it resembles somewhat. Grows easily from seed and should be in every garden. Pkt. 10c.

SALVIA SPLENDENS—2½ ft. Used extensively for hedge or border plants where intense color is desired. Pkt. 10c.

SCABIOSA, Caucasica—2½ ft. More commonly known as the "Pin Cushion Plant." Flowers beautiful soft lavender with long stems. Pkt. 10c.

SCABIOUS, Dwarf Double Mixed—A species of the above having flowers of more compact habit. Pkt. 5c.

SCHIZANTHUS, Wisetoniensis—1½ ft. Neat little flowers of pink and white. Makes a fine plant for pot culture, or outside. Pkt. 20c.

Mixed Sorts—Best varieties. Pkt. 5c.

STOCKS

Hardy annuals from 1 to 2 ft. high, bearing very fragrant flowers on long stalky stems. Very valuable for bedding and for cut flowers. Our stock is of the finest quality, coming from one of the most noted European growers.

Dwarf German 10 Weeks, 1 Foot

White—Pkt. 10c.

Chamois or Buff—Pkt. 10c.

Crimson—Pkt. 10c.

Purple Shining—Pkt. 10c.

Azure Blue—Pkt. 10c.

Apple Blossom, Pink—Pkt. 10c.

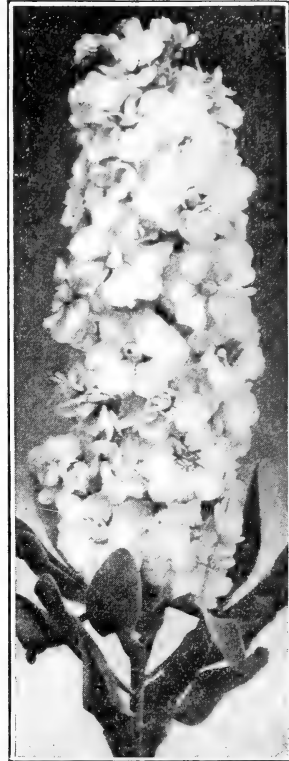
Dwarf German, Mixed—Pkt. 10c.

Large Flowering 1½ Foot

Giant Perfection, Mixed—Pkt. 10c.

Beauty of Nice—Pkt. 10c.

Large Flowering, Mixed—Pkt. 10c.



Large Flowering Stock

Sweet Peas

California is recognized as headquarters for the latest and most up-to-date Sweet Peas. They are especially adapted to our climate and most of the seed for the world's supply is grown here.

In securing our stock we have selected only the best standard varieties and the choicest Spencer types. We have in August a special stock of early flowering varieties, which should be planted not later than September 15, to insure flowers for Christmas.

SPENCER VARIETIES

Asta Ohn Spencer—A dainty pinkish lavender of the most beautiful type. Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c.

Aurora Spencer—One of the most attractive of our last season's set. A ground of white, beautifully striped and flaked with salmon and orange pink. Pkt. 15c; oz. 25c.

Othello Spencer—The celebrated dark variety we offered for the first time last

season. Deep maroon. Extremely large and beautiful. Pkt. 15c; oz. 75c.

Apple Blossom Spencer—An immense Spencer with bright rose standard and primrose wings; wavy, fluffy and beautiful. Pkt. 15c; oz. 25c.

Beatrice Spencer—The ground in white, tinted with soft pink and buff on the standard, while each wing has a blotch of brighter pink near the base. Beautiful and large. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

Lovely Spencer—A bright pink at the base of the petals, both wings and standard, and shading to blush, and almost white at the edges. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Captain of the Blues Spencer—Is larger than most of the Spencers. Standard purple, wings bright blue. A bright, striking variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

E. J. Castle Spencer—Rich rose shading to a salmon. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.

Flora Norton Spencer—Bright blue with tint of purple. Large, open and wavy. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

—King Edward Spencer—A gorgeous and brilliant crimson scarlet. An immense flower with large, wavy standard and long drooping wings. The best of the bright reds. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Mrs. Routzahn Spencer—A beautiful blending of soft straw color, tinted with blush pink and shading to apricot and rose at the edges, with quite a distinct rose margin. A decided beauty. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Ramona Spencer—Clear white with delicate lines and flakes of blush pink. Of the finest form and immense size. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

St. George—While this variety is not a Spencer, it belongs to the latest and up-to-date Sweet Pea novelties, for it is a new shade of brilliant orange pink—a true flame color. The most brilliantly glorious shade in Sweet Peas. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Helen Lewis Spencer—A beautiful large wavy orange pink and flesh color. One of the very best. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c.

White Spencer—Purest white, very wavy. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.

Primrose Spencer—A striking primrose, with beautiful wavy wings. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.

STANDARD VARIETIES

White

Emily Henderson—A free bloomer. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

Sadie Burpee—White, opening with tint of pink. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

Dorothy Eckford—Of the large type. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

Mont Blanc—Early white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

Cream or Light Yellow

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon—A fine primrose. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

Queen Victoria—A faint tint of pink turning to primrose. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Light Pink Shades

Katherine Tracey—Very light shade. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Modesty—Soft, delicate pink. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Sensation—Light pink with white wings. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

Jeanie Gordon—Fine large flowers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Prima Donna—A very popular and satisfactory variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Rose Pink Shades

Janet Scott—Clear pink. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Crown Jewel—A jewel and is well worthy of a crown. Very large flowers of a rose pink. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

Prince of Wales—A clear rose pink. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Orange Pink Shades

Helen Lewis—A large wavy pink of the Spencer type. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Miss Willmott—An orange pink having veins of a deeper tint. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Bright Red Shades

King Edward VII.—By far the most popular red on the market today. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

Salopian—A popular red. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Mars—Very brilliant. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

E. J. Castle—Fine carmine, waved standard. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

John Ingman—Rich rose red with frilled petals. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

George Herbert—Crimson. Spencer type. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

Lavender Shades

Admiration—A pinkish lavender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Frank Dolby—Unwin type, lavender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Captivation—Large flowering. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

Lady Grisel Hamilton—Soft lavender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Countess of Radnor—Large flowering lavender tinted with mauve. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Flora Norton—A new sky blue. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

Phenomenal—An orchid flowering type. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Blue and Purple Shades

Captain of the Blues—Standard. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Countess of Cadogan—Purple with blue wings. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Navy Blue—Indigo and violet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Deep Maroon Shades

Othello Standard—Deep maroon. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

Black Michael—Deep wine. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

Stanley—Almost black. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

Cupid or Dwarf

These are low growing Sweet Peas about one foot high, spreading to about two feet in diameter. Fine for a border.

White—Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Pink—Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Prima Donna—Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Lavender—Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Best Mixed—Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

VERBENAS

For beds, borders, vases and window boxes this little creeper cannot be beat. Grown from seed, the plants grow to about 9 inches and bloom from early summer to late fall.

Defiance—A bright scarlet. The most flashy color among verbenas. Pkt. 5c.

Candidissima—Pure white. Pkt. 5c.

Venosa—1 ft. Used largely for bedding. Strong growers covered with bright purple and heliotrope flowers. Pkt. 5c.

Hybrida Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Mammoth Scarlet—Pkt. 5c.

Mammoth White—Pkt. 5c.

Mammoth Rose—Pkt. 5c.

Mammoth Blue—Pkt. 5c.

Mammoth Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

VIOLA CORNUTA (Tufted Pansies)

Seed sown in the spring produce flowering plants by June, and bloom constantly to late fall. Pkt. 5c.

WALL FLOWER—Single, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Excellent for outdoor bedding or for pot culture. They are easily grown and are fine for cut flowers. Pkt. 5c.

WILD CUCUMBER—15 ft. Ornamental climbing cucumbers with curious fruit, remarkable for its luxuriance and rapidity of growth. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

ZINNIA, Elegans Flore Pleno—Easily grown and a very showy garden annual. Pkt. 5c.

Tom Thumb—Miniature mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Tree and Shrub Seeds

Acacia Baileyana—A beautiful tree with glaucous foliage. In great demand for lawns and park planting. Per oz. 50c; lb. \$5.00.

Acacia Cultriformis (Knife-leaved Acacia) A handsome low growing variety, foliage of blueish color. Per oz. 50c; lb. \$5.00.

Acacia Dealbata (Silver wattle) — With beautiful silvery foliage; very useful for sidewalk and lawn planting. The earliest bloomer of all Acacias. Very fine for cut flowers. Oz. 50c; lb. \$5.00.

Acacia Floribunda—A very ornamental tree of medium height, and an abundant bloomer. Used extensively for lawns and sidewalks. Oz. 50c; lb. \$5.00.

Acacia Latifolia—A handsome shade tree, leaves broad with yellow flowers resembling a cat's tail. Oz. 50c; lb. \$5.00.

Acacia Melanoxylon (Black Wattle)—A very uniform tree, used extensively for sidewalks. Often attains a height of 50 feet. Oz. 30c; lb. \$3.00.

Acacia Molissima—Free bloomer, very useful for parks. Oz. 40c; lb. \$4.00.

Acacia Pycnantha (Golden Wattle)—A tree of drooping habit; very broad leaves, and bearing clusters of large yellow flowers. Oz. 30c; lb. \$3.00.

Brachychiton Acerifolium (Australian Flame Tree)—Of robust growth, and large foliage, producing clusters of scarlet flowers. Oz. 30c; lb. \$3.00.

Casuarina Equistifolia—A beautiful erect shade tree. Thrives on the coast. Oz. \$1.00.

Camphor Officinalis (The Camphor Tree)—A splendid ornamental evergreen tree, used extensively throughout Southern California as an avenue tree. Oz. 25c; lb. \$2.50.

Eucalyptus Globulus (Blue Gum)—Extensively grown in Southern California for fuel. One of the most rapid growing trees ever introduced from Australia. Wood easy to saw when green. Per oz. 50c; lb. \$5.00.

Eucalyptus Citriodora (Lemon Scented Gum)—Very durable and tall, one of the straightest growing, which make it very valuable for posts and poles, tall specimens may be seen in the vicinity of Los Angeles and Anaheim. Per oz. \$1.50; lb. \$16.00.

Eucalyptus Coryncalyx (Sugar Gum)—A very ornamental tree. Timber very durable for railroad ties, mining timber and poles. Per oz. 50c; lb. \$6.00.

Eucalyptus Ficifolia (Red Flowering Gum)—Flowers bright crimson, produced in great abundance. A beautiful tree. 25 seeds 25c; 100 seeds 85c.

Eucalyptus Robusta (Algerian Gum)—A fine shade tree, good for sidewalk planting. This is the variety that the French Government has been using for reclaiming the sandy wastes of the Sahara Desert. Per oz. 50c; lb. \$5.00.

Eucalyptus Rostrata (Red Gum)—Similar to *Eucalyptus Globulus*, except the new growth comes out a pinkish red; one of the hardiest of its genus. Valuable for planting on side hills and dry ground. Its timber is highly recommended for poles, ties and mining timber. Oz. 50c; lb. \$5.00.

Eucalyptus Viminalis (Manna Gum) — This variety will stand more cold weather than any other variety of eucalyptus. Makes a rapid growth especially in rich soil; this variety has also given good results when planted near the ocean. Oz. 50c; lb. \$6.00.

Eucalyptus Leucoxydon (Victorian Iron Barked Gum)—This variety is especially adapted for ties and mining timber; is called Australian Hickory. Oz. 60c; lb. \$6.00.

Eucalyptus Rudis—This variety is especially recommended in places where the extremes of hot and cold weather exist. It has been planted considerably in the Imperial Valley and Colorado Desert and has given good results. Oz. 60c; lb. \$6.00.

Eucalyptus Tereticornis (Gray Gum) — Similar to the *Eucalyptus Rostrata*, grows much taller and just as rapidly as the Red Gum. Oz. 90c; lb. \$9.00.

Eucalyptus Crebra—Narrow leaved Iron Barked. A valuable variety for poles, masts and piles; extremely hardy; this variety has been extensively used in the Northern part of the State, especially around Fresno where it has given good results. Oz. 60c; lb. \$7.50.

Grevillea Robusta (Australian Silk Oak) —A rapid growing shade tree, with fern-like leaves. Oz. 40c; lb. \$5.00.

Jacaranda Mimosaefolia—A fine tree, with foliage like ferns. Flowers light violet color, blooming in clusters early in the summer. Seeds, 5c per pod; 50c per dozen.

Ligustrum Japonicum (Japanese Privet) —A large shrub, can be trimmed to a standard tree, and used for sidewalks. It is also very desirable for hedges. Oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50.

Magnolia Grandiflora—One of the most popular ornamental trees in Southern California; beautiful waxy green foliage; flowers of pure white of immense size and very fragrant. Oz. 30c; lb. \$3.00.

Schinus Molle (Mexican Pepper Tree) — This beautiful shade tree is the most attractive to tourists during the winters months on account of its feathery foliage and bright scarlet berries. Oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

Sterculia Diversifolia (Bottle Tree)—This elegant tree should be given more attention and planted more extensively. Its graceful, tapering habit of trunk and foliage have given it a supremacy over many other trees, being of a bright, glossy green and constantly changing its shape. Oz. 50c; lb. \$5.00.

Viburnum Tinus (Laurustinus)—A well-known hedge plant, producing an abundance of white flowers in winter. Oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50.

Cedrus Deodora (Himalaya Cedar)—One of the finest evergreens; foliage bluish green, graceful and drooping. Per oz. 50c; lb. \$5.00.

Cryptomeria Elegans—Foliage glaucous green. Per oz. 50c.

Cryptomeria Japonica (Japan Cedar) — Beautiful as a pot plant as well as for planting on lawns. Oz. 30c; lb. \$3.00.

Cupressus Guadalupensis (Blue Cypress) —A very erect evergreen with bluish foliage. Oz. 50c; lb. \$5.00.

Cupressus Macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)—Used extensively for wind breaks and hedges. Oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

Pinus Insignis (Monterey Pine)—Of rapid growth and very easily cultivated. Oz. 35c; lb. \$3.50.

Sequoia Gigantea (California Big Tree)—Oz. 75c; lb. \$7.50.

Sequoia Sempervirens (California Red Wood)—Oz. 50c; lb. \$5.00.

Thuja Aurea (Golden Arbor Vitae)—Top of the foliage is of a golden yellow. Per oz. 30c; lb. \$3.00.

Thuja Occidentalis (American Arbor Vitae of White Cedar)—Per oz. 35c; lb. \$3.50.

Thuja Orientalis (Chinese Arbor Vitae)—A small evergreen with dense branches. Oz. 25c; lb. \$3.50.

Palm and Dracaena Seeds

Palm seeds should be sown in the spring in shallow boxes. As some varieties are slow to sprout, they should have bottom heat. Leave the seeds in boxes until they begin to sprout, then pot them up, each one separately in two and one-half or three-inch pots. The *Phoenix canariensis*, the Fan Palm and the *Chamaerops* can be taken out of the seed boxes and planted in the open ground as soon as the seed is sprouted. Our stock of seed is absolutely fresh and fertile and true to name.

Chamaerops Excelsa (*Trachycarpus Excelsus*)—One of the hardiest palms known standing heavy winds without injury to the leaves and also several degrees of frost. The leaves are fan shape, finely and deeply cut.

One of the best palms for street planting. Oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50.

Dracaena Australis—Palm-like tree growing to a considerable height. Per oz. 75c.



Phoenix Canariensis

Dracaena Indivisa—Long, narrow drooping leaves, quick growers, good for sidewalk planting. Oz. 75c.

Erythea Armata—"Blue Palm." A rather slow growing Fan Palm, attaining a height in Southern California of 40 feet. Leaves of a fine glaucous blue; a pretty palm for lawns. 10 seeds 25c; 100 seeds \$1.50.

Erythea Edulis (Guadalupe Fan Palm)—This is a very popular palm because it keeps its foliage better than any Fan. The leaves are long bright green, and have arching stems, giving it a most graceful appearance. 10 seeds 15c; 100 seeds \$1.00.

Phoenix Canariensis. (Canary Island Palm)—Without doubt the most popular in California and one of the most graceful of our hardy palms. Leaves pinnate and of a deep dark green color. Very effective for lawns and large grounds. 10 seeds 10c; 100 seeds 50c.

P. Reclinata (South Africa)—12 to 20 feet of slender graceful habit. Pinnate leaves beautifully arched, usually hanging edgewise. A fine palm for avenue planting or for single specimens on lawns. 10 seeds 15c; 100 seeds \$1.00.

Washingtonia Filifera (California Fan Palm)—80 feet. The common Fan Palm of California. Trunk attains a diameter of 4 feet. Leaves fan-shaped with numerous divisions and whitish filaments. Oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

W. Robusta (W Gracilis)—100 feet. Of more slender growth than the preceding and more graceful in general appearance. The leaves are brighter green and with less filaments. This is the palm now so largely used for street planting. Oz. 25c; lb. \$2.50.

BULBS

We import direct from the largest and best growers in Holland a large assortment of the finest of Dutch Bulbs, and offer the same at low prices for such stock. Also Japanese and French Bulbs, for Fall planting. Catalog will be out early in August. We shall be pleased to send you a copy upon request.

Nursery Department

Palms and Dracaena

Chamaerops Excelsa (Windmill Palm)—The most useful avenue palm. Compact, upright habit, deep cut fan leaves. Plant in 6 inch pots, 50c; 1½ ft. to 2 ft., \$2.00.

Cycas Revoluta (Sago Palm). Dwarf habit, arching, ostrich-feathered, glossy, dark green leaves, very slow grower. From \$1.00 to \$5.00, according to size and foliage.

Erythea Armata (Blue Fan Palm)—Glaucous, blue foliage, and very hardy, of compact, slow growth. 2 ft. \$1.50.

Edulis (Guadelupe Island Fan Palm) — This palm keeps its foliage better than any fan. The leaves are long, bright green and have arching stems, giving it a most graceful appearance. 2 ft. \$1.50.

Kentia Belmoreana—Very graceful; one of the best for house culture. 1½ ft. in height, \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

Phoenix Canariensis (Canary Island Palm)—Graceful, arching, feathered leaves,

thick trunk. The most popular lawn palm. 6 in. pots, 50c; 1½ ft., 75c; 2 ft., \$1.00.

Phoenix Reclinata—Very handsome for avenue or lawn planting. Also a good pot plant. 2 to 3 ft. height, \$2.00.

Seaforthia Elegans—Street growing, very handsome, feathered leaved palm with smooth stately trunk. 6 in. pots, \$1.00.

Washingtonia Filifera (California Fan Palm).—Everybody knows this palm, the most common of all, with sturdy trunk and large thready fan leaves, which hang down as they wither. Plant 1½ ft., 50c.

Washingtonia Robusta—This is a very distinct type; the leaves have the weeping tendency. Plants 1½ ft., 75c; 2 ft., \$1.00.

Dracaena Indivisa—Long narrow, drooping leaves, quick grower. Good for sidewalk planting. 4 inch pots, 25c; 3 ft., 75c.

Dracaena Australia—Very similar to the Indivisa. 4 in. pots, 25c; 3 ft., 75c.

Decorative Ferns and Plants

Asparagus Sprengeri—The most popular of basket or pot plants. 4 in. pots, each 25c.

Asparagus Plumosus (Asparagus Fern)—Fine for pot plants or cutting. In 4 in. pots, each 50c.

Aspidistra Lurida—A very pretty foliage plant for the house decoration. With long dark fern leaves, producing an odd-looking, purplish flower above the ground. 6 to 8 in. pots, \$2.50 each.

Aspidistra Lurida Variegata—Similar to the preceding, except that the leaves are broadly margined and striped with white. 6 in. pots, \$2.50.

Nephrolepis Bostoniensis—Known as the Boston Fern. One of the finest decorative plants. 4 in. pots, each 50c.

Nephrolepis Piersoni—Also called Double Fern. On account of an extra set of leaflets. 4 in. pots, \$1.00 each.

Nephrolepis Whitmani—The most valuable of this type with numerous broad plume-like leaves, hence its name of Ostrich Plume Fern. Plants in 5 in. pots, \$1.00.

Pteris Tremula—A favorite house fern; fronds long and arching. 35c each.

Hardy Garden Lilies and Summer Flowering Bulbs

Auratum, Gold Banded—This most beautiful lily should be in every garden. Flowers white dotted crimson, with a clear golden band running through each petal. They are of easy culture and very popular indeed for outdoor planting in California. Each 15c; dozen, \$1.50; by mail, 3 c each extra.

Speciosum Album—Beautiful pure white Japanese Lily. Each 15c; dozen, \$1.50; by mail 3c each extra.

Speciosum Rubrum—This beautiful garden lily when planted in favorable location will last for years. Flowers are white with

a deep crimson band on each petal, with deeper colored spots between. They are 5 to 6 inches in diameter and very fragrant. Each 15c; dozen, \$1.35; by mail, 3c each extra.

Amayllis Belladonna—Large well formed pink flowers and a heavy bloomer. Large size, 25c. Postpaid.

Amayllis Vittata Hybrids—A great variety of shades, mostly white ground marked with pink, rose, scarlet, crimson or maroon; large flowers. 25c each. Postpaid.

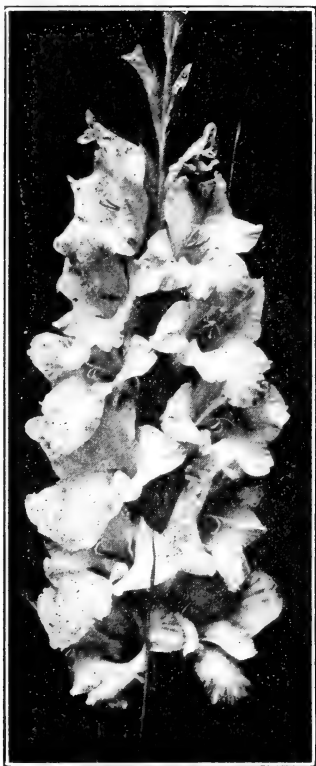
Begonia—Tuberous rooted. Our stock of bulbs is selected from the free bloomers. Single and double, white, scarlet, pink or yellow. Each 25c; per dozen, \$1.75. Postpaid.

Canna—We have a fine selection of Cannas in spotted and straight color varieties. Each 15c; 2 for 25c; or 1 dozen, our selection, \$1.00. Postpaid.

Caladium (Elephant's Ears) — Large, handsome leaves often three to four feet long; 2 to 2½ feet wide. Each, 10c; 3 for 25c. Postage 3c each extra.

Calla Lilies—The old favorite. Large size, 10c; \$1.00 per dozen. Second size, 5c each; 50c per dozen. Postpaid.

Yellow Calla Lily—The only true yellow flowered Calla in existence, and on account of its marvelous beauty, has created a sensation wherever exhibited. The foliage is dark green, with a number of white spots which greatly add to the beauty of the plant. Flowers are of a deep golden yellow. Bulbs each 35c. Postpaid.



Gladiolus

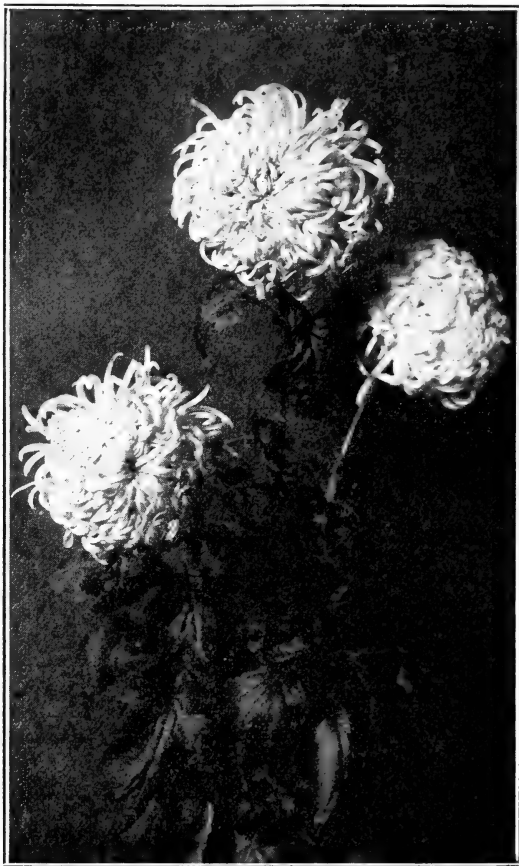
Gladiolus-Aillen—Beautiful soft shell pink with darker shade of pink stripe. Spikes long and heavily flowered. The most handsome Gladiolus we know. Large bulbs each 10c; \$1.00 per dozen. Postpaid.

Gladiolus Mixed—An assortment of many good varieties. Each, 5c; dozen, 50c. Postpaid.

Tuberose Double Pearl—White, the best variety. 5c each; 50c per dozen.

Bedding and Border Plants

It is best to have these sent by express, except in very small quantities, and then add 2c each for postage.



Frank Hardy

Ageratum—Light blue. 50c per dozen.

Alternanthera—Red, yellow and green. Excellent for borders and park designs. 25c per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

Cosmos—A well-known bedding plant. 10c each; 75c per dozen.

Carnations—We have a complete line, including the best varieties. 10 each; 75c per dozen.

Chrysanthemums, Colonel Appleton — A golden yellow. **Frank Hardy**, pure white;

Good Gracious, pink; **Major Bonnaffon**, clear yellow; **Mrs. Higgenbotham**, a lavender pink. All strong, hardy plants; ready late in February. Each 15c; per dozen, \$1.25. By mail add 25c extra per dozen.

Centaurea Candidissima—Makes a nice contrast when planted for border around red flowering or foliage plants. 25c per dozen.

Centolina—Makes a permanent border of a beautiful silver gray color; can be kept trimmed from 6 to 12 inches in height, but the buds must be kept cut, for as soon as they appear the border will grow out of shape. Per dozen, 25c, or \$2.00 per 100.

Daisies—All colors mixed. This is the old-fashioned English Daisy; they come in white, pink, or red. We can supply them mixed or separate colors at 25c per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; 5c per pkt.

Geraniums—General Grant and other leading varieties. 3 in. pots, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Geraniums, Ivy Leaved—Large flowering

double pink or red varieties. 3 in. pots, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Heliotrope—White, blue or dark blue. In 4 in. pots, 25c; 6 in. pots, 35c to 50c.

Lobelia—Dwarf growing; dark blue flowering variety. Per dozen, 25c; or \$1.50 per 100.

Marguerites—Yellow or white varieties, in pots, 10c each, or \$1.00 per dozen.

Pansies—From Benary's celebrated seed. We have extensive seed beds, and exceptionally strong plants raised in the open ground and transplanted in flats, when large enough for delivery. 25c per dozen, or \$1.50 per 100.

Pyrethrum Aureum—Makes a nice golden border. \$1.50 per 100.

Shasta Daisies—Immense bearer; white flower with yellow center; plants are perennial and bloom all through the year. Excellent for cut flowers or flower beds. 75c per dozen. Seed 10c per pkt.

Violets—Princess of Wales. The favorite in California. 25c per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

Climbing Vines

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston Ivy)—Clings to stone or any rough surface; foliage turns red in fall. 2 ft., 25c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c each. Deciduous.

Australian Pea Vine (*Dolichos Lignosus*)—Purple and rose pea flowers. Quick cover. Small plant, 10c; larger, 25c.

Bignonia Tweediana—Clings very close; good for covering wall, etc. Flowers, lemon yellow; summer bloomer. 4 in. pots, 35c.

Bignonia Vernusta—Great masses of orange, tubular flowers; blooms in December; very showy. 4 in. pots, 25c.

Bougainvillea Sanderiana—Glossy foliage and dark rose purple bracts; a quick grower and free bloomer. 6 in. pots, 50c.

Ficus Repens (Climbing Fig)—A very handsome little climber with small, roundish, deep green leaves; hardy in this state; a very attractive plant, attaching itself to walls, etc.; retains its foliage the year around. Small plants, 15c; 4 in. pots, 25c.

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera*)—Scented. Quick growing vine. Flowers white, in six varieties, fading yellow, very fragrant. 25c.

Honeysuckle (Japanese)—Foliage netted yellow and green; thrifty grower, distinct. 50c.

Ivy, English (*Hedra Helix*)—Clings to

walls and rough surfaces, stands shade. 25c.

Jasmine, White—Star-shaped, white flowers. 25c.

Jasmine, Yellow—Star-shaped, golden yellow flowers. 25c.

Lotus Peliorhynchus—A trailing plant used for rookery or hanging basket; of a grayish foliage and dark red flowers. In pots, 25c.

Moon Vine, Blue (*Ipomoea*)—Hardy, strong grower; flowers dark blue. 3 in. pots, 25c.

Plumbago Capensis (Blue)—Climbing shrub; flowers delicate blue; in clusters during summer; stands drought. 25c.

Plumbago Capensis Alba—Same as preceding, only flowers are white. 25c.

Solanum Wendlandii—Large cluster of lilac blue flowers in summer. Deciduous. Protect from frost. 4 in. pots, 25c; 6 in., 50c.

Tecoma McKenii—Vigorous grower, with large masses of rose pink flowers. 4 in. pots, 25c; 6 in., 50c.

Tecoma Jasminoides—Leaf of a dark green glossy color; flower white with crimson throat. 4 in. pots, 35c.

Wisteria—Well-known, flowers early in spring; long hanging clusters of light purple pea flowers. Deciduous. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Insecticides, including Scalefoe, our great Spray or Wash, and a full line of

Sprayers and Spray Pumps, will be found on pages 22, 23 and 24 of our Catalog "H." If you haven't a copy, we shall be pleased to send one to you, free. It also contains a full line of Poultry Supplies.

Bush Roses

We have selected varieties from the long list usually offered the public, and in this list we have included only the best sorts and those especially adapted to outdoor culture. In planting, the same care should be observed as with any other tree or plant, the ground should be spaded thoroughly, and if any well rotted manure is available, it should be worked in the soil. Dig the hole large enough to receive the roots. Prune the top, cutting back the branches at least one-half, and thinning out those that are too thick. The roots should also be cut back a third, and all bruised roots removed. After planting settle the soil around the plant by watering.

American Beauty (Hybrid perpetual) — Color rosy crimson, exquisitely shaded and very handsome; extra large full flowers, exceedingly sweet; makes magnificent buds, is a constant bloomer and a grand forcing rose. 35c each.

Bridesmaid (Tea)—The pink sport from Catherine Mermet. It is a stronger grower than its parent, has handsome foliage, is shorter jointed, and the flowers are a much livelier pink. A grand variety, and the most popular pink rose ever introduced. 25c each.

Bride (Tea)—A lovely, pure white rose, very fragrant, admirably adapted for forcing. The buds have more substance than Niphetos, are very full and double, and possess the good qualities of Catherine Mermet. 25c each.

Captain Christy (Hybrid perpetual)—The flowers are of magnificent form, very double and stand erect in their martial bearing. The color is a flesh delicate pink, with deeper shading in the center of the flower, the whole flower presenting a bright satiny appearance. A desirable variety. Certainly the most beautiful rose of this color we grow; a free bloomer. 25c each.

Duchesse de Brabant (Tea) — Brilliant, rosy pink; globular; standard tea; in every way a charming rose. 25c each.

Frau Carl Druschki—Originated in Germany, where it was introduced as Snow Queen, and this beautiful rose deserves that name, as the flowers are of the purest snow white with large, shell-shaped petals. The buds are large and perfect in form. One of the most beautiful white roses recently introduced. 2-year-old plants on their own roots, 35c each. Extra heavy budded stock, 50c each.

Francisca Kruger (Tea)—This rose has taken a foremost position as a rose for general culture; and its striking color and free growth give it popularity wherever grown. It is a beautiful coppery-yellow with large flowers. 25c each.

General Jacqueminot (Hybrid Perpetual) —Bright shining crimson, very rich and velvety, exceedingly brilliant and handsome; makes magnificent buds; one of the best for open ground and for forcing. 25c each.

General MacArthur (Hybrid Tea) — Dazzling crimson scarlet. Buds are of good

shape and produced on long stems; foliage is a clear glossy green. A free bloomer and one of the best for cutting. 35c each.

Gruss an Teplitz—One of the best, hardy ever-blooming roses for outdoor planting; color rich crimson, quickly turning to fiery red. Flowers large and fragrant; a constant bloomer and vigorous grower. 25c each.

Helen Gould (Baldwin)—A deep crimson hardy and profuse bloomer. 35c each.

Jubilee (Hybrid Perpetual)—A new, hardy ever-blooming; buds long and graceful; flowers extremely large, full and double; color glowing, velvety crimson with shading of maroon red at base; fragrance delicious. 35c each.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (Hybrid Tea) —This is one of the grandest of all roses. It is a strong, vigorous grower, producing buds and flowers of enormous size. Color creamy white; we have no hesitancy in saying this rose is unequaled by any other rose of its color; it is a grand bloomer and is largely forced for cut flowers. A grand garden rose on account of its vigorous growth and hardiness. 25c each.

La France Pink (Hybrid Tea)—No variety can surpass it in delicate coloring—silvery rose shades with pink. It has a satin sheen over all its petals. It is universally regarded as the most useful of roses, for it is hardy beyond question. It blooms continuously, very fragrant. 25c each.

Madame Caroline Testout (Hybrid Tea) —The petals are large and of elegant La France form; exquisitely edged and bordered with clear silvery rose. Both flowers and buds are extra large and very elegant form; color is brilliant satiny rose, deepening in center to clear red. It is of excellent substance, keeps color well, and is a splendid rose. 25c each.

Madame Abel Chatenay (Tea)—Salmon pink, a favorite for cutting, fine either in the bud or open state. 35c each.

Madame Cecil Brunner (Polyantha) — "The Baby Rose." Color salmon-rose; the finest of the miniature roses. 25c each.

Maman Cochet (Tea)—One of the finest roses of recent introduction from France; a vigorous grower, with beautiful foliage; the bud is long and pointed, borne on long

stiff stems; color deep rose-pink, the inner petals being a silver-rose, shaded and touched with golden yellow; a beautiful rose. 25c each.

Marie Van Houtte (Tea)—Canary yellow, with the border of the petals tipped with bright rose; large, full and fine form; a most charming sort and one of the best of its class. 25c each.

Papa Gontier (Tea)—A magnificent bold flower; finely formed buds, color brilliant carmine, changing to rose and lilac in brilliancy of color fully equal to Gen. Jacqueminot; it is delightfully fragrant and is the most popular forcing rose of its color. 25c each.

Perle Des Jardine (Tea)—Canary or golden yellow; flowers large and beautifully formed. Handsome in every stage of de-

velopment, from the smallest to the open bud. 35c each.

Paul Neyron (Hybrid Perpetual)—Deep rose; the largest of all roses; very fine and showy; somewhat fragrant. 25c each.

Prince Camille de Rohan (Hybrid Perpetual)—Very dark, rich, velvety crimson, shaded black; large, full flowers; very handsome. 25c each.

Rainbow (Tea)—The color is a lovely shade of deep coral pink, beautifully striped and mottled in a most unique manner, with intense, glowing crimson, elegantly colored at the center with a rich golden amber; very large and sweet; a constant bloomer. 35c each.

Safrano (Tea)—A bright apricot yellow, changing to orange fawn; very much esteemed. 25c each.

Climbing Roses

Cherokee Pink—Each 35c.

Cherokee—Single. Pure white, large yellow stamens, a lovely contrast against rich, glossy foliage, a rapid grower, valuable covering for fences, etc. Blooms in spring. 25c each.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (Hybrid Tea)—Said to be the very best climbing white rose of recent introduction; a strong and rapid grower, making shoots fifteen feet in a season; flowers superb, of good texture and substance, extra large; deep and full, very double, and are reproduced on long stiff stems; buds long and pointed; deliciously fragrant. 35c each.

Climbing Madame Cecil Brunner (Polyantha)—Rosy pink, salmon center very free bloomer. 35c each.

Climbing Meteor (Hybrid Tea)—Rich velvety crimson, free bloomer, hardy and free from disease, succeeds best in a sunny situation. 25c each.

Climbing Wooton (Hybrid Tea)—A sport from the famous rose Souvenir de Wooton and identical with it, except that it is a strong, rampant climber, producing in wonderful profusion, its superbly formed flowers, with thick, leathery petals, and de-

liciously scented; as a climbing rose it will rank among the best. 35c each.

Crimson Rambler—Rich, crimson roses in magnificent clusters, every cluster a bouquet. Hardy, rapid grower. 25c each.

Gold of Ophir, or Beauty of Glazenwood (Noisette)—A medium-sized rose, blooming in clusters; of a very singular color, entirely different from any other rose known, being a bright coppery apricot yellow. A grand pillar rose, also known as the San Rafael Rose. 35c each.

Larmarque (Noisette)—Pure white, continuous bloomer, an old favorite. 25c each.

Marechal Neil (Noisette)—A beautiful, deep sulphur-yellow rose; globular, very full and highly scented; the finest yellow rose in existence. 35c each.

Reine Marie Henriette (Hybrid Tea)—Large, finely formed flowers; color a beautiful cherry-red; flowers tea-scented, a very pretty and deservedly popular climbing rose. 35c each.

Reve D'Or (Tea)—Very similar to Safrano, but climbing; very fine; will grow in almost any soil. 35c each.

Bonora, The Great Plant Food

This plant food has been used with great success by many eminent growers throughout the country. The results have been most gratifying, and have demonstrated its great value. A thorough test will convince any one. It comes in most convenient shape and is very easy of application, full directions on each package. Trial size, ¼ lb. pkg., making 56 pints solution, 25c; by mail, 35c. One lb. pkg., making 28 gallons solution, 50c; by mail, 70c. Five lb. pkg., \$2.50.

Calendar for the Flower Garden

JANUARY

The New Year's gardening operations should start off with some undoing as well as doing, for active growth on many tropical perennials has ceased and clumps of cannas, caladiums (elephant ears) and bulbous-rooted stuff, the top of which are touched by occasional frosts, should be taken up and stored for replanting in April.

Prepare beds for pansies in warm sunny spots and enrich the soil with well-rotted manure, mixing and pulverizing all together. Sow seeds of hardy annuals; a list of the best known seeds for present sowing follow: *Arctotis*, candytuft, *centaurea*, columbine, *coreopsis*, *cosmos*, *dianthus*, forget-me-not, *gaillardia*, *phlox*, poppies, *mignonette*, *marigold*, *salvias* and sweet peas. If you have not yet planted anemones, *hyacinth*, *narcissus* and *ranunculus* do so at once, also the first lot of *gladiolus*. Dormant roses may also be planted with profit in January.

FEBRUARY

February should be a month of hustling in the garden; the returning warmth of the soil by the daily increasing heat of the sun will start all vegetation growing except the strictly tropical. Fertilize lawns and prune roses, spading in about the latter generous quantities of well-rotted manure. Do not, however, prune annual blooming climbers such as *Banksia*, *Cherokee*, *Glazenwood* or *Ophir* or you will prune off your blossoms; trim these sorts at the close of the blooming season, if at all. Deciduous flowering trees and shrubs may now be planted or pruned but beware of more than thinning out as you will cut off many flowers. Propagate *chrysanthemums*, either from cuttings or by division of old roots; they may also be propagated clear down to May. Plant bulbs of *agapanthus*, *amaryllis* and *iris*; also another lot of *gladiolus*. Plant out pansies, *salvias*, stocks and *verbenas*. Still sow hardy annuals but no tender ones.

MARCH

In March, if an early spring, make lawns, but if backward wait until April. Propagate or divide and replant violets. Plant more bulbs of *gladiolus*, and those of tuberous-rooted *begonias*, *tigridias* and *tritonias*, as well as all pot grown bulbs. Plant carnations and divide clumps of *delphinium*, golden-rod, perennial *phlox* and *rudbeckia*. Prune *bignonias* and *bougainvilleas*. Propagate *agreatum*, *alternanthera*, *coleus*, *salvias* and general bedding plants. Plant ornamental evergreen trees and shrubs; also the following seeds: *Ageratum*, *balsam*, *snapdragon*, *zinnias* and all summer-flowering plants.

APRIL

This should be the last month for spring planting and one should put in the soil all seeds, plants and bulbs on hand and unplanted. Plant out the last lot of *gladiolus* bulbs, in half shade if you wish, for late flowers. Also more *tigridias* and some *tuberoses*. Plant out tropical bedders such as *caladiums*, *cannas* and *dahlias*. Put in some more sweet peas, for summer blooms and propagate more *chrysanthemums* and put out early plants of same as well as of *coleum* and tender bedding plants. Sow more annuals. Lawns must be fertilized this month if so far neglected and sow grass or clover seed in bare patches; also make new lawns.

MAY

Take up and store, in sand if possible, bulbs of *hyacinths*, *narcissi*, etc., that have flowered and are yellowing in the tops. Plant out all classes of annuals. This is the last month for propagation of *chrysanthemum* and plants on hand should be put in the garden. Tuberous-rooted *begonias*, *dahlias*, etc., may still be put out and good results obtained. If your annual flowering roses such as *Cherokee*, *Banksia* and *Glazenwood* are through flowering and need pruning, do it now, for after blooming they make the growth from which comes next season's flowers. The same rule and process follows with deciduous flowering shrubs as: *deutia*, *philadelphus*, *spirea* and *weigelia*.

JUNE

During this month garden work consists mainly of care, though *dahlia* roots for late fall blooming may be put out now and plants of *begonia* and general bedders may be set out as well as the last lot of *chrysanthemums*. Large, pot-grown plants, for immediate effect, of all classes of plants should now be put in permanent position. Care must be taken to see that all plant life gets an abundance of water for at present all vegetation is most actively awake and doing its best and is both thirsty and hungry. Keep up active cultivation to conserve the soil moisture and destroy weeds.

JULY

The first planting of seeds of native, Australian and South African trees and shrubs should be made during July—*acacias*, *eucalyptus*, etc. Watch *chrysanthemums* for suckers and side shoots that are superfluous and cut down main plants (for last time). Plants showing buds now are too forward, the result of neglect and lack of water rather than too rapid growth.

Pansies, stocks and sweet peas for winter blooming may now be sown but the two first named must be closely watched and watered, for this is a dry, hot month. Begin the annual rest of rose bushes by stop watering if your plants have been in place a year or more. Plants put out during the past season must be kept going a month longer and if in very light soil longer still.

AUGUST

Sow more pansy and stock seeds for winter flowers; also seeds of cinerarias, pinks of all kinds, petunia, primroses, salvias and annual carnations. Cinerarias and primroses will need especial care in sowing and watering for but a little neglect will result in failure. All seeds must have a little shade, at least during the hottest part of the day for August, in California, is usually our hottest and driest month for vegetation of all kinds. August is also harvest month for many garden seeds if you have any plants extra well-grown, but do not attempt to save any seeds unless plants are first-class; you can buy them far better and cheaper.

SEPTEMBER

Many experienced growers defer the sowing of native and Australian tree and shrub seeds until September, though if so done the first week of the month should see the work finished. This is also the last month for moving palms for this year; if not moved now leave till spring. Transplant pansies, stocks, etc., sown for winter use. Put up your young cinerarias and primroses. For winter flowers sow seeds of cosmos, coreopsis, centauria, pansies for spring; stocks, also sweet peas. Still rest your established roses and dry up those planted last season. *Watsonia* bulbs will flower early if planted this month.

OCTOBER

The "brown October days" bring us back to some of the same planting with which

we started the New Year. The first planting should be made of what are known as the Dutch bulbs: hyacinths, narcissi, tulips, etc., also bulbs of early spring-flowering lilies, anemones, freesias, ixias, sparaxes and tritonias. Pansy stocks and violets may be put out in permanent place for winter flowers and sweet peas sown now are among the finest of the year. As October begins the season's planting in garden, yet all your soil well worked up and fertilized.

NOVEMBER

All winter and spring-flowering bulbs should be put in during November. If *watsonia*, narcissi and hyacinths, as well as anemones and *ranunculus* are not beneath the soil do not longer delay their planting if you expect or wish good flowers. Keep up the planting of pansies and stocks. Propagate roses and carnations from cuttings, putting in pure sand in the shade and protected from wind. Spade up unused soil intended for future planting; let it lie in the rough for a while and respace and fertilize again when ready to plant it. Plant out roses, and hardy deciduous trees and shrubs.

DECEMBER

Watch boxes of Australian trees and shrubs in their young state for many of them are very tender when small that are hardy with a year's growth. Keep up the planting of beds of pansies and stocks. Deciduous trees and shrubs should all be planted now if of flowering sorts as all come from more severe climes than our own and many flower before leaf growth comes. Store all bulbous plants that have ceased blooming and whose tops are dying. In bulbs plant lilies—*auratum*, *Harrissii*, *longiflorum* and any of *ranunculus*, *sparaxis* or tulips yet out of the ground. Keep rose bushes well watered if copious rains do not fall and rub outside buds on a few, leaving only one terminal and note improvement over former years.

Pruning Shears

Cronk's No. 8. Forged from high-grade shear steel, polished blade, black handles. Length, 9 inches. Each \$1.00.

Oregon Pattern. Length 8 inches. Has lock cut, and volute spring. Each \$1.25.

California Pattern. Extra quality and finish. Length 8 inches. Each \$1.25.

No. 27. Has detachable blade of cutlery steel. Length, 9 inches. Each \$1.10; by mail, \$1.30.

No. 17.—Has a detachable polished tempered steel blade, and is 9 inches in length. Each 50c.

Grape Shears. Forged from high-grade steel, volute spring. Each 75c.

San Jose Tree Pruner. Has long handles, seamless steel ferrules, and notched hooks. Length, 26 inches. Each \$1.00.

Fresno Tree Pruner. Forged from high-grade tool steel. Finely tempered, has solid wrought steel ferrules and lock nut. Length, 26 inches. Each \$1.75.

Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

Acacia Baileyana—In 4 in. pots, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

Acacia Cultriformis—In 4 in. pots, 2 ft., 35c.

Acacia Floribunda—In 6 in. pots, 4 ft., 50c.

Acacia Melanoxylon—In 5 in. pots, 5 ft., 50c.

Acacia Pycnantha—In 5 in. pots, 3 ft., 35c.

Arucaria Bidwillii—A magnificent tree; branches in regular whorls, closely set with spiny, shining, deep green leaves. Very handsome for lawns and by far the finest and most attractive of all evergreen trees. Per ft., \$1.00 to \$1.50, in larger size, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per foot.

Araucaria Excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine)—The most symmetrical of trees, the branches being produced in regular whorl like the preceding; often called the Star Pine. The foliage is light green, needle-like. When small it is often used as house plant. 1 ft., \$1.50; 2 ft., \$2.50, and up, according to size and perfection.

Arbor Vitae (*Thuja Orientalis*)—A dwarf, making small oval specimens for symmetrical planting; suitable also for tubs. Balled, 1 ft., \$1.00.

Arbor Vitae Rosedale—A nice bright bluish green foliage, ball-shaped grower, used as pot plant or for cemeteries. 1 ft., \$1.00.

Camellia Japonica—Double red, white, pink and variegated colors. From \$1.00 to \$3.00.

Camphor Officinalis (Camphor)—A clean, healthy tree, greatly used as a sidewalk tree; glossy, light green foliage. 18 in., 25c; 3 ft., 50c; 4 ft., \$1.00.

Casuarina Stricta—A beautiful tree of erect habit, often called Australian Leafless Tree. 4 in. pot, 3 ft., 50c.

Cedrus Deodora (Himalaya Cedar)—Exceedingly handsome, with drooping branches and silvery green foliage forming a dense network. Plants 2 ft. in height, \$3.50.

Ceratonia Siligna (St. John's Bread Tree)—Round leathery leaves; makes an ideal street tree if trimmed up. Can be grown in bush form. It produces sweet, edible pods. Plant 4 in. pots, 50c; 4 ft., \$1.50.

Coronilla Glauca—A pretty evergreen shrub with glaucous green foliage and covered during summer with yellow flowers, fragrant in the day time but scentless at night. Plant, 2 ft., 35c.

Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia Indica Alba*)—Flowers white but not as strong a grower as the other varieties. Very rare. Deciduous. 3 ft., \$1.00.

Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia Indica Purpurea*)—Deciduous; flowers deep purple. 2-3 ft., 50c.

Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia Indica Rosea*)—A very free bloomer; flowers pink and in great masses. Deciduous; rapid grower. 2-3 ft., 50c.

Cryptomeria Elegans—Dense growing Japanese Cedar of upright rounded habit. Height 30 feet. 3 ft., \$2.00.

Cypress Blue (*Cupressus Guadalupeensis*)—Blue foliage. Compact tapering habit. Height 40 feet. 3 ft., 75c.

Cypress Italian (*Cupressus Sempervirens*)—Column-like, dense, upright, dark green. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

Cypress Monterey (*Cupressus Marocarpa*)—Well known Cypress, used for hedges and wind breaks. 3 ft., 25c each.

Cherry Catalina (*Prunus Intergrifolia*)—A native of Catalina Island, bright large hollylike foliage, dark green. Makes a tree of medium size. 1½ ft., 50c; 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., \$1.00.

Diosma Alba (Breath of Heaven)—A small shrub with heath-like foliage having an agreeable aromatic fragrance; flowers white, small, star shape. Quite hardy. 1½ ft., 50c; 2 ft., 75c.

Eucalyptus Citriodora (Lemon Scented Gum)—The foliage is fragrant if rubbed. 3 ft., 35c.

Eucalyptus Corynocalyx (Sugar Gum)—2½ to 3 ft., 25c; in flats of 100 plants 6 to 10 in., \$2.00.

Eucalyptus Ficifolia (Scarlet Flowering)—Large leathery dark green leaves with bunches of red flower. 1 ft. to 1½ ft., 25c; 2½ to 3 ft., 50c; 3¾ ft., 75c.

Eucalyptus Globulus (Blue Gum)—2 to 3 ft., 10c; in flats of 100 plants 6 to 10 in., \$1.00.

Eucalyptus Robusta—Very ornamental. Quick grower, used for streets. 1½ to 2 ft., 15c; 3 to 4 ft., 35c.

Eucalyptus Rostrata (Red Gum) 1 to 1½ ft., 10c; 3 to 4 ft., 35c; in flats of 100 plants, 6 to 10 in., \$2.00.

Eucalyptus Rudis—1½ to 2 ft., 25c; 3 ft., 40c; in flats of 100 plants 4 to 8 in., \$2.00.

Eucalyptus Viminalis—1 to 2 ft., 10c; in flats of 100 plants, 6 to 10 in., \$1.50.

Fuchsia—Fine hardy plants, double white and blue. In 3 in. pots, 25c; 6 in. pots, 50c.

Ficus Elastica (India Rubber Tree)—Makes an excellent house plant, does well out of doors in Southern California. 2 ft., \$1.00; 3 ft., \$1.50.

Grevillea Robusta (Silk Oak)—Well-known shade tree. 3 ft., 50c; 4 to 5 ft., 75c.

Grevillea Thelemanniana—Small shrub with fine needle-like foliage; flowers red, a constant bloomer. Stands drought. 4 in. pots, 35c; 2 ft., 50c.

Hibiscus, Single and Double Red—Extra large showy flowers. 2 ft., 50c; 3 ft., 75c.

Heliotrope—White, blue or dark blue; in 5 in. pots, 25c; 6 in. pots, 35c to 50c.

Hydrangea Otaska—Summer bloomer, large heads or rosy pink and lilac flowers which last a long time. 4 in. pots, 25c; 1 ft., 50c; 2 ft., \$1.50.

Lantana—Large assortment in 5 in. pots 25c.

Laurestinus (Viburnum Tinus)—A well-known winter flowering shrub of great beauty, producing an abundance of white flowers; excellent hedges. Small plants, 10c.

Lemon Verbena (Aloysia Citridora)—Foliage very fragrant. Deciduous. 2 ft., 35c.

Magnolia Grandiflora—Handsome evergreen, with broad glossy leaves and immense cup-shaped white flowers. 3 ft., \$1.00; 4 ft., \$2.00.

Pepper Tree (Schinus Molle)—Popular shade tree throughout Southern California. 2 ft., 25c; 4 ft., 50c; 5 ft., 75c.

Pine Monterey—Native of California, a rapid grower and handsome shade tree, dark green foliage. 2 to 3 ft., 35c; 4 ft., \$1.00.

Poinsettia—Generally well-known plant in Southern California, long stems, large leaves and great scarlet bracts surrounding the flowers. Produced in the winter. Highly valued for holiday decoration. 35c to \$1.50.

Sterculia Diversifolia (Victorian Bottle Tree)—This beautiful street and avenue tree, with a sturdy, smooth, tapering trunk, dense, glossy foliage, stands considerable drought. 3 ft., 50c; 4 ft., \$1.00; 5 ft., \$1.50.

Sequoia Gigantea (California Big Tree)—Gray green foliage, pyramidal habit. 1 to 2 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

Texas Umbrella—Very desirable where shade is desired in summer. Makes a dense top in the shape of an umbrella. Deciduous. Bare root 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Small Fruits

BLACKBERRIES, Mammoth—A mammoth in growth and unlike any other blackberry. In a favorable season it has attained a growth of 20 feet. The foliage is large and thick and of a deep green color; fruit enormously large, of delicious flavor and sure to be come a great favorite. To obtain the best results plant up on a trellis which should be set 10 feet apart, and set the plants 6 to 8 feet in the row. 75c per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

CURRENTS, Fay's Prolific—The leading red variety; a regular and prolific bearer, bunches and berries large, bright and sparkling; less acid than the other varieties. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

DEWBERRIES, Gardena—Berries large glossy black, rich and delicious; vines bear heavily and produce an abundance of fruit. 50c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

GOOSEBERRIES, Downing—Large fruit, whitish green; flesh soft, juicy, good; plants vigorous and prolific; excellent for family use. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Oregon Champion—Berries very large; a brownish red color; very sweet and fine for table use and pies. Bushes strong, not very thorny; a very prolific bearer. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

GRAPES, Black Hamburg—Bunches are large shouldered; berries large and round; skin thick; coal-black when full ripe; flesh sweet and juicy. One of the best table grapes. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

Flame Tokay—Bunches very large and moderately compact; berries large; skin thick, pale red; flesh firm, sweet; old standard variety. Excellent for table. Each, 10c; doz. \$1.00.

Malaga—A strong growing vine and immensely productive, thriving in almost any soil; bunches large; berries large, oval, yellowish green; skin thick, fleshy, one of the best shipping grapes; a good raisin. Each, 10c; doz. \$1.00.

Mission—This is the old and well-known grape; bunches shouldered; berries medium, round, purple-black; sweet and delicious; a fine claret wine grape. Each 10c; doz. \$1.00.

Muscat or Alexandria—Bunches long and loose-shouldered; berry oval, sometimes round; yellowish green; skin thick; flesh with decided muscat flavor. This is the variety so extensively planted for raisins. Each, 10c; doz. \$1.00.

Rose of Piru—Vine a strong grower; bunches very large, shouldered loose; fruit round, large, with firm crackling flesh; highly esteemed as a market variety. Each, 10c; doz. \$1.00.

GUAVA, Strawberry—Bushes bear well, producing fruit of a strawberry flavor to the size of a small plum, fine for table and preserves. In pots 15c to 35c each; large plants \$1.00.

LOGAN BERRIES—This berry is unlike any other in existence, being hybrid between the raspberry and the blackberry; low growing habit, having very large, strong

canes without thorns; fruit very large; color when full ripe a dark red; flavor a mixture of raspberry and blackberry; ripens early. 65c per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

RASPBERRIES, Early Surprise (or ever-bearing Raspberry)—Large, conical, deep rich crimson; very fine, of a high flavor and more productive than any other Raspberry produced in Southern Califor-

nia, bearing almost the entire year around. 65c per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

STRAWBERRIES, Brandywine—Large roundish, conical; a fine quality; flesh is firm; a valuable medium to the late variety. 50c per 100; \$4.00 per 1000.

Lady Thompson—Early, fine for fall planting, vigorous, adapted to all climates; a fine variety for the market. 50c per 100; \$4.00 per 1000.

Deciduous Trees

ALMONDS, I. X. L.—Nuts large, uniform in size; hulls easily; shell very soft; highly recommended. 35c each; per 100, \$30.00.

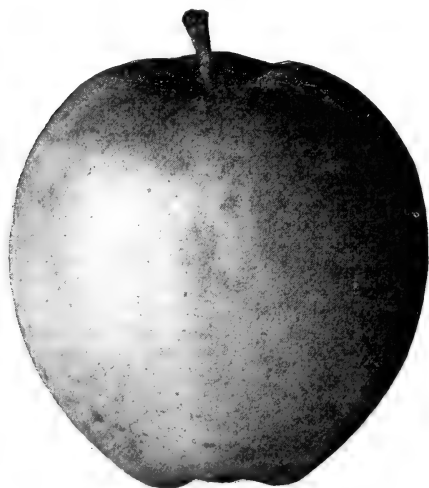
Nonpareil—Similar to the I. X. L., but not as stocky; thin shell; fine quality. Each 35c; \$30.00 per 100.

Ne Plus Ultra—Tree a rapid grower; nuts large and very long in shape; soft shell; hulls free. 35c each; per 100, \$30.00.

APPLES, Early Harvest—Medium size, bright straw color; good for table and cooking. Each 25c; \$20.00 per 100.

Red Astrachan—Large, deep crimson, flesh white, moderately juicy with an agreeable flavor; very productive. 25c each; \$20.00 per 100.

White Winter Pearmain—Medium pale yellow, flesh yellowish, tender, crisp, juicy; very pleasant and acid flavor. Succeeds well in all parts of the state. 25c each; \$20.00 per 100.



Bellefleur Apple

Bellefleur—Large, oblong; yellow, sometimes a blush in the sun; flesh firm, crisp, juicy. One of the standard varieties of California. Each 25c; \$20.00 per 100.

APRICOTS, Moorpark—Very large; yellowish green; brownish red on the sunny side; fine for canning and drying. 35c each; \$3.25 for 10.

Royal—Fruit medium, oval, slightly compressed; dull yellow, flesh pale orange, with rich, vinous flavor; more extensively planted than any other variety; excellent for canning and drying. 35c each; \$3.25 per 10.

FIGS, Mission (California Black)—The large, black fig most common in California. It is a good grower and bearer. 35c each.

White Pacific—Large size fig; color green; flesh light pink. When fully ripened as sweet as honey; a good producer. 35c each.

OLIVES, Manzanillo (Spanish)—The Manzanillo is highly prized for pickling and oil. Fruit very large, of a deep black color, dotted with specks when fully ripe. Tree is a straggling, weeping grower; one of the best olives for this country; very hardy and regular bearer; makes fine pickles and produces oil of a very high grade. Each 50c.

Mission (Spanish)—This old standard sort introduced by the Spanish Padres; probably more extensively cultivated than any other variety; fruit medium to large; makes an excellent pickle either green or ripe, as well as a superior oil. Tree is handsome, upright grower. 50c each.

PEACHES, Early Crawford—Very large, oblong; skin yellow with fine red cheek; flesh yellow; very sweet and excellent. 35c each; \$3.75 per 10.

Late Crawford—Very large, yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow; rich flavor, a popular variety for drying and canning. 35c each.

Salway—Large creamy yellow with brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at pit; sweet and rich; late variety. 35c each.

Lemon Cling—Fruit large, yellow, with a dark, crimson cheek; flesh golden yellow, rich and sugary; a splendid fruit for shipping and canning. 35c each.

Orange Cling—Each 35c.

PEARS, Bartlett—Large, smooth, clear yellow, delicate blush on the sunny side; flesh white, fine grain, juicy, buttery, highly perfumed, vinous flavor; the best of summer pears; valuable for market and canning. 35c each.

Winter Nellis—Medium size yellowish green with grey russet; flesh yellowish white, fine grained, buttery, melting, juicy and rich. November to January. 35c each.

PERSIMMONS, Tan Nashi—Very large, light yellow, changing to red when fully matured; flesh yellow, seedless, very fine quality; must be fully ripened before eating. The tree is a vigorous grower and a good bearer. 35c each.

PLUMS, Burbank—Large, almost globular, rich cherry red, slightly mottled and dotted with yellow; flesh deep yellow, juicy sweet and an agreeable flavor; pit very small. 35c each; \$3.25 per 10.

Satsuma (Blood Plum)—Large and globular; color dark red with a thin bloom of lilac shade; flesh dark red from skin to pit, firm and of a good flavor. Pit very small. 35c each.

Wickson—Originated with Luther Burbank of Santa Rosa, Cal., and is considered by him to be amongst the best of Japan plums. The tree is a strong grower and good bearer; fruit resembles the Kelsey Japan, but more symmetrical; flesh amber, very juicy and pleasant flavor. Pit small; good keeper and shipper. 35c each.

PRUNES, French—Medium size, egg-shape, violet purple; very sweet and sugary; the most extensively planted for drying. 35c each.

QUINCES, Golden—Large, golden yellow; fine for preserving; a good bearer. 35c each.

Citrus Trees

ORANGES, Washington Navel — The standard variety in California; large fruit, luscious and seedless. Fine shipper. Each, \$2.00.

Valencia, Late—Large, ripe fruit; oblong, solid and heavy; ripens very late. Each, \$1.50.

TANGERINE (Dancy's)—Medium size,

very sweet; rind thin and separates easily. Each, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

LEMONS, Eureka—Fruit of medium size; a good keeper; the best for general use. \$2.00.

POMELO OR GRAPE FRUIT, Marsh's Seedless—The best of the pomelos; seedless and sweet; thin, smooth skin. Each, \$2.00.

Hose and Sprinklers

RUBBER HOSE

West Coast Guaranteed. This is a 5-ply hose, absolutely the best on the market for the money, and is guaranteed for one year. With couplings, 13c per ft.

Three-Ply Black. For a cheap hose this cannot be beat. Is a seamless tube of pure rubber. The plies are of highest grade cotton duck, thoroughly frictioned with best quality rubber. The cover due to the quality of the material is usually tough and wears well. With couplings, ¾-inch, 11c; ½-inch, 10c.

Seven-Ply. We can furnish this hose in the red or black, and guarantee it for one year, ½-inch, red, 14c; ¾-inch, red, 15c; ½-inch, black, 13½c; ¾-inch, black, 14c.

Yankee Continuous Length Hose. To meet the demand where hose is required in longer than standard lengths, we offer the Yankee brand. The tube is of high-grade seamless rubber, over which is applied a double braiding of tightly twisted cotton

yarn. The cover is of tough flexible rubber. ¾-inch, 20c per ft.; ½-inch, 18c; couplings, 25c extra.

LAWN SPRINKLERS

Boston. An all Brass Sprayer suitable for small flowers, etc. Each 50c.

The Rose Sprinkler. Diameter of face about 2 inches; produces a very fine spray; ¾-inch connection. Each 60c.

Preston Sprinkler. This is one of the most effective sprinklers on the market, giving a fine spray, covers a large circle, distributes the water evenly and presents a very attractive appearance. Each, \$1.15.

Gibb's Nozzle. A great improvement over others, the spray being controllable to the slightest degree. ¾-inch connection, 60c.

Sprinkling Cans. 4-qt. galvanized sprinkler with solid spout. Each 75c. 6-qt., 90c; 8-qt., \$1.10; 10-qt., \$1.25; 12-qt., \$1.40.

BOOKS for Planters and Poultrymen in Catalog "H." Free on request

Vases, Tubs and Pots

LAWN VASES

No. 1. (Large). This vase stands 3 ft. high and is 20 inches in diameter at top. Is of best burned clay. Suitable for palms or bedding plants and vines. Per pair, \$8.00.

No. 2. (Medium). Stands 2½ ft. high and is 16 inches in diameter at top. Per pair, \$6.50.

No. 3. (Small). Stands 2 ft. high and is 14 inches in diameter at top. Per pair, \$5.00.

JAPANESE PLANT TUBS

These tubs are varnished; large hoops and imported direct from Japan. Small size 13 in. high, 14 inches in diameter at top. Price 75c. Medium size very scarce, 17 inches high, 18 inches in diameter at top. Each \$2.50. Large size 21 inches high, 22 inches in diameter at top. Each \$1.50.

RAFFIA

Natural. Used extensively for tying plants, etc. Lb., 20c; special prices on large quantities.

Raffia Colored. Used in making Indian baskets, etc., in school and kindergartens.

Yellow, Gold, Orange, Blue, Navy, White, India Red, Light Red, Dard Red, Green, Light Green, Dark Green, Tan, Pink, Lavender, Violet, Black, Brown, Seal.

5c per oz.; per ½ lb. of one color, 35c; per lb. of one color, 65c.

STANDARD FLOWER POTS

These prices include packing and delivering to railroad in this city:

	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100
2 inch pots.....	\$.05	\$.20	\$ 1.25
2½ inch pots.....	.05	.25	1.60
3 inch pots.....	.05	.35	2.25
4 inch pots.....	.05	.50	3.50
5 inch pots.....	.10	.75	5.00
6 inch pots.....	.10	1.00	7.00
7 inch pots.....	.15	1.25	9.00
8 inch pots.....	.15	1.50	11.00
9 inch pots.....	.20	2.00	15.00
10 inch pots.....	.25	2.75	18.00

SAUCERS

4 inch saucers.....	.05	.35	2.25
5 inch saucers.....	.05	.50	3.50
6 inch saucers.....	.05	.60	4.00
7 inch saucers.....	.10	.75	5.00
8 inch saucers.....	.10	1.00	7.00
9 inch saucers.....	.15	1.50	11.00
10 inch saucers.....	.20	2.00	15.00

BULB OR FERN PANS

Azalea Pots. Same price as Standards.

	Each.	Doz.
6 inch pans.....	\$.10	\$.80
7 inch pans.....	.15	1.00
8 inch pans.....	.15	1.25
10 inch pans.....	.20	1.75

EARTHENWARE HANGING BASKETS

9 inches and 10 inches wide. Each 25c.

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POULTRY SUPPLIES in our Catalog "H." Sent free on request

Sowing Seed Table for the Garden

Quantity required to produce a given number of plants or sow a given quantity of ground

Artichoke.....	1 oz. to 500 plants	Melon, Water.....	1 oz. to 30 hills
Asparagus.....	1 oz. to 60 ft. of drill, 500 plants	Melon, Musk.....	1 oz. to 100 hills
Beans, Dwarf.....	1 lb. to 50 ft. of drill	Okra.....	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Beans, Tall.....	1 lb. to 75 hills	Onion Seed.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Beet.....	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill	Onion, Top Sets.....	1 lb. to 60 ft. of row
Broccoli.....	1 oz. to 2000 plants	Onion, Bottom Sets.....	1 lb. to 75 ft. of row
Brussels Sprouts.....	1 oz. to 2000 plants	Parsnip.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Cabbage.....	1 oz. to 2000 plants	Parsley.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Carrot.....	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill	Peas.....	1 lb. to 50 ft. of drill
Cauliflower.....	1 oz. to 200 plants	Pepper.....	1 oz. to 1000 plants
Celery.....	1 oz. to 5000 plants	Pumpkin.....	1 oz. to 25 hills
Chicory.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	Radish.....	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Corn.....	1 lb. to 150 hills	Salsify.....	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Cress.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	Sage.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Cucumber.....	1 oz. to 100 hills	Spinach.....	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Egg Plant.....	1 oz. to 2000 plants	Squash, Early.....	1 oz. to 50 hills
Endive.....	1 oz. to 3000 plants	Squash, Winter.....	1 oz. to 15 hills
Kale.....	1 oz. to 2000 plants	Tomato.....	1 oz. to 3000 plants
Kohl Rabi.....	1 oz. to 2000 plants	Tobacco.....	1 oz. to 10,000 plants
Leek.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	Turnip, Early.....	1 oz. to 75 ft. of drill
Lettuce.....	1 oz. to 5000 plants	Turnip, Rutabaga.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill

Number of Trees or Plants to an Acre

Set at regular distances apart

Distance Apart.	No. Plants.	Distance Apart.	No. Plants.	Distance Apart.	No. Plants.
1 inches by 4 inches.....	522,720	4½ feet by 4½ feet.....	2,150	14 feet by 14 feet.....	222
4 inches by 4 inches.....	392,040	5 feet by 1 foot.....	8,712	15 feet by 15 feet.....	193
6 inches by 6 inches.....	174,240	5 feet by 2 feet.....	4,356	16 feet by 16 feet.....	170
1 foot by 1 foot.....	43,560	5 feet by 3 feet.....	2,904	16½ feet by 16½ feet.....	160
1½ feet by 1½ feet.....	19,360	5 feet by 4 feet.....	2,178	17 feet by 17 feet.....	150
2 feet by 1 foot.....	21,780	5 feet by 5 feet.....	1,742	18 feet by 18 feet.....	134
2 feet by 2 feet.....	10,890	5½ feet by 5½ feet.....	1,440	19 feet by 19 feet.....	120
2½ feet by 2½ feet.....	6,960	6 feet by 6 feet.....	1,200	20 feet by 20 feet.....	108
3 feet by 1 foot.....	14,520	6½ feet by 6½ feet.....	1,031	25 feet by 25 feet.....	69
3 feet by 2 feet.....	7,260	7 feet by 7 feet.....	888	30 feet by 30 feet.....	48
3 feet by 3 feet.....	4,840	8 feet by 8 feet.....	680	33 feet by 33 feet.....	40
3½ feet by 3½ feet.....	3,555	9 feet by 9 feet.....	537	40 feet by 40 feet.....	27
4 feet by 1 foot.....	10,890	10 feet by 10 feet.....	435	50 feet by 50 feet.....	17
4 feet by 2 feet.....	5,445	11 feet by 11 feet.....	360	60 feet by 60 feet.....	12
4 feet by 3 feet.....	3,630	12 feet by 12 feet.....	302	66 feet by 66 feet.....	10
4 feet by 4 feet.....	2,722	13 feet by 13 feet.....	257		

Seed Required to Sow an Acre of Ground

	Lbs. to the Acre.		Lbs. to the Acre.
Alfalfa.....	25	Grass, Perennial or Australian Rye (for	
Barley—broadcast.....	100	lawn.....	75
Beans, Dwarf or Bush—hills.....	40	Grass, Italian Rye.....	30
Beans, Dwarf or Bush—drills.....	80	Grass, Red Top.....	30
Beans, Tall or Pole—hills.....	25	Grass, Timothy.....	20
Beet, Garden.....	6	Grass, Hungarian.....	25
Beet, Sugar.....	6	Millet.....	25
Beet, Mangel Wurzel.....	6	Hemp—broadcast.....	40 to 50
Broom Corn—drills.....	12	Melon, Water—hills.....	2 to 3
Buckwheat—broadcast.....	45	Melon, Musk—hills.....	2
Cabbage—in beds to cover an acre after		Oats—broadcast.....	80
transplanting.....	¼ to ½	Onions, for Dry Bulbs—drills.....	4
Carrot—drills.....	3	Onions, for Bottom Sets.....	30
Clover, Red, alone—broadcast.....	15	Parsnip—drills.....	5
Clover, White, alone—broadcast.....	10	Peas—drills.....	50 to 80
Clover, Alsike—broadcast.....	10	Peas—broadcast.....	150
Corn, Sweet or Field—hills.....	15	Potatoes—hills.....	500 to 600
Corn, to cut green for fodder—drills or		Pumpkin—hills.....	3
broadcast.....	125	Radish—drills.....	12
Cucumber—hills.....	1 to 2	Rye—broadcast.....	100
Flax (when wanted for seed).....	30	Spinach—drills.....	12
Flax (when wanted for fibre).....	50	Squash, Bush Varieties—hills.....	4
Grass, Bermuda.....	10	Squash, Running Varieties—hills.....	2
Grass, Crested Dogstail.....	25	Tomato—in beds to transplant.....	½
Grass, Kentucky Blue (for pasture).....	50	Turnip and Rutabaga—drills.....	2
Grass, Kentucky (for lawns).....	150	Turnip and Rutabaga—broadcast.....	3 to 4
Grass, Orchard.....	40	Vetches—broadcast.....	100
Grass, Perennial or Australian Rye, (for		Wheat—broadcast.....	100
meadow).....	40	Wheat—drills.....	275

West Coast Lawn Dressing

Lawn grass is a voracious feeder and will not thrive and hold its beautiful dark green color and velvety condition unless it is suitably fed. The lack of this causes many poor and rusty lawns. Do not use barn manure, as it is apt to contain objectionable grass and weed seeds which you will have to fight for years.

West Coast Lawn Dressing is free from disagreeable odors and absolutely free from WEED SEEDS. Being thoroughly sterilized before put into the packages, it is also free from disease germs. It may, therefore, be kept about the house and freely used on the lawn and garden without any fear of contagious diseases.

This Dressing produces a thick and abundant growth of a deep green color and the lawn requires only about half the water that is necessary when no fertilizer is used. It should be evenly spread over the lawn about two pounds to every hundred square feet. It is manufactured from pure chemical substances and exists in water soluble form, available for direct plant nutrition. The results are almost instantaneous, and to get these results does not require the quantity usually used of cheap fertilizers, two or three applications a season being ample to keep the lawn in first-class trim. Potted plants and ferns as well as out of door plants and trees will respond very quickly to this fertilizer, and will rapidly improve in growth and appearance. 5 lb. pkg., 25c; 25 lb. sack, \$1.00; 50 lb. sack, \$1.75; 100 lb. sack, \$3.00.

Dunham Lawn Rollers

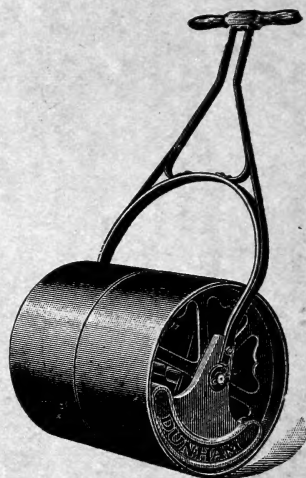
With lawn rollers as with everything else, there is one best, and that is the "Dunham." It is by all odds the easiest running roller on the market. It takes no more pull to operate a 650 pound Dunham than to operate a 350 pound of any other make. It has roller bearings and rolls or sections are loose on the axle, and the handles are strong and rigid, having two weights hung on the outside to hold them upright at all times. Send for booklet: "Proper Care of Lawns."

No. 402—Diameter 15 inches, length 24 inches; three sections. Weight 200 pounds. Price \$14.00.

No. 404—Diameter 20 inches; length 20 inches; weight 250 pounds; two sections. Price \$17.00.

No. 407—Diameter 20 inches; length 24 inches; two sections; weight 300 pounds. Price \$19.00.

Water Ballast Roller—Is 24 inches in diameter and in width. Weighs 115 pounds empty, 470 pounds filled with water and 770 pounds filled with sand. With other makes it is necessary to stand roller on end when filling, but not so with the Dunham. Each \$16.00.



No. 404

Pennsylvania Lawn Mowers

These Mowers have been universally recognized as the "standard." They have a world-wide reputation for perfect work, easy cutting and long service. **THEY ARE THE BEST.** Ball bearing, high wheel, four blades. 15 inch cut, \$13.00; 17 inch, \$14.50.

We also carry the UNION MOWER, which is the best machine on the market for the money. Three blades; 12 inch cut, \$3.50; 14 inch, \$3.75; 16 inch, \$4.25.

WEST COAST SEED HOUSE

Importers and Dealers

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Los Angeles, California